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Chicago Tribune.
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Those who stand by the Constitution and the Union *as they are*—who are opposed to putting any more slavery into the one and who are resolved that no territory shall be taken out of the other—will have a glorious rally at Metropolitan Hall to-night. Come one, come all! Let there be a clear and unequivocal response to Jeff. Davis's threatened "Southern powder and [illegible] steel."

CITY CHARTER.

The amended city charter, which passed the House of Representatives some days since, went through the Senate yesterday by an unanimous vote. We shall place it before our readers as soon as a perfect copy can be obtained from Springfield.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A few returns from North Carolina indicate that that State has followed the example of Tennessee by voting against a Convention.

JEFF. DAVIS'S COMPROMISE.

Jefferson Davis, Esq., the Tycoon of the Southern Confederacy, has a two-fold compromise which he tenders to people in these latitudes, "Southern powder and Southern steel." His measures of adjustment are fifty regiments to be marched upon Washington, and his mode of conciliation is a military campaign among Northern cities. This is the only basis of settlement which he is prepared to consider. Good for Jefferson! He has a proper appreciation of the crisis, and he is meeting it with words at least of the right sort. Wigfall says he intends to finish the North in three campaigns—the first winter to be spent in Philadelphia, the second in New York, and the third in Boston.

Now, in behalf of the Northwest, we bid these Boabdils thrice welcome. We trust, in their particular love for Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, they will not forget the humbler claims of Chicago. We beg that after subjugating the Atlantic seaboard they will not overlook the eight or nine millions of barbarians in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, who fancy they have some interest in North America, and who might feel slighted if Davis and Wigfall should not give them a turn. Fetch on your bears, General! Your compromise is relished in this quarter.

NOBLY DONE.

St. Louis yesterday gave Treason and Disunionism a crusher. The Unconditional Union ticket has full **5000** majority. The omens from other portions of the State indicate a like result. We think we are safe in saying that Disunionism—*per se* or Conditional—is wiped out in Missouri.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT

His Passage through the Empire State.

Arrival at Albany.

WELCOMES AND RESPONSES.

"WE WILL PRAY FOR YOU."

UTICA, Feb. 18, 1861.

The train bearing the President elect and party left Buffalo at a quarter before six this morning. He was escorted to the depot by Company "D" 74th Regiment, which Company acted as escort upon his reception. Notwithstanding the early hour, several hundred people were present to bid Mr. Lincoln farewell. The train consisted of a baggage and two passenger cars, under command of John Corning of Buffalo. Mr. Lincoln and family and suite occupied a sleeping car and the rear car of the train.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the train, besides those previously reported as accompanying Mr. Lincoln, are J. Collamer of Buffalo, P. Dorsheimer and L. Dorsheimer of Buffalo, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth of Syracuse, Judge Shankland of Syracuse, Hon. A. Hubbell of Utica, Maj. J. J. Peck of Syracuse, Horace Greeley, Gen. G. A. Scroggs, Major Scranton of Rochester, Hon. A. Westcott of Syracuse, and Gov. Morgan's staff.

AT BATAVIA.

At Batavia the train stopped five minutes. Some hundreds were assembled to greet Mr. Lincoln, who, in answer to their cheers appeared on the rear platform, and simply bowed.

A few miles east of Batavia the train was detained a short time by a broken axle on the forward passenger car.

AT ROCHESTER.

The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people, numbering not less than 8,000, filled the space around the depot. Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Scranton, and responded to his welcome, as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

"I confess myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home, overwhelmed with this vast number of faces at this hour of the morning. I am not vain enough to believe that you are gathered from any wish to see me as an individual, but because I am, for the time being, the representative of the American people. I could not if I would address you at any length; I have not the strength, even if I had time, for long speeches at the many interviews that are afforded me on my way to Washington.

"I appear merely to see you and let you see me, and to bid you farewell. I hope it will be understood that it is from no disposition to disoblige anybody that I do not address you at greater length."

Cheering followed. The presence of a large police force kept the crowd from pressing on the cars, and perfect order was maintained. Mr. Lincoln's hoarseness troubles him less to-day than on Saturday. A stay of only six minutes was made. Mr. Lincoln remained standing on the rear platform of the car until the limits of the crowd were passed.

AT CLYDE

A great crowd was gathered, firing a salute and cheering. Mr. Lincoln had only time to speak a few words and bid them good morning.

AT SYRACUSE

an enthusiastic multitude of about 10,000 people was assembled. A platform draped in the national colors had been erected, from which Mr. Lincoln was invited to speak, but he declined, saying they must draw no inferences from his refusal to do so in regard to another platform with which his name was associated. Upon the platform was a live eagle. Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly. The train stopped for dinner, and left in the midst of cheers.

AT UTICA.

The special train arrived here 18 minutes ahead of time, and was awaited by thousands, who were standing in a snow storm. The Citizens Corps fired a salute, and the crowd cheered. Mr. Lincoln ascended the platform [illegible] drawn upon the track, and was introduced by the Mayor.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no speech to make to you. I have not sufficient time to make any if I had. I have appeared here simply to thank you heartily for this noble reception, to see you, and to allow you to see me. I am not sure but, at [illegible] the ladies, I have the best of the [illegible] in the sight. In conclusion, I have only to [illegible] farewell."

He was met here by the legislative committee. A few minutes later the train passed on, Mr. Lincoln bowing a farewell as he left the [illegible] behind.

AT LITTLE FALLS.

As the train stopped, the church bells rang [illegible] the shouts of highly excited [illegible] Mr. Lincoln to the platform of [illegible] although earnestly entreated, he [illegible] to mount a raised platform, and [illegible] formally.

FONDA

[illegible] to welcome the President.

AT AMSTERDAM AND SCHENECTADY

[illegible] were assembled. As the train [illegible] the latter place, a cannon was [illegible] the concussion bursting in the door, tearing the lock off and breaking to atoms three windows. Several persons near were covered with broken glass, though no one was injured. At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock guns announced the arrival of the train

AT ALBANY.

A platform had been erected, by the Central Road at Broadway Crossing, where the train stopped. When the engine came in sight—the "Erastus Corning, Jr.—handsomely decorated with flags, loud shouts were sent up by the multitude, which numbered several thousands. Some delay occurred in consequence of the military not being on the ground in time, and the crowd vented their impatience in cries of "Come on the platform," "Get off the cars," "Show us the rail-splitter," "Trot out 'Old Abe,'" and similar requests. At length the 25th Regiment, Col. Bryan, commander, appeared on the ground, and a pathway was opened to the carriages and the platform cleared. Mr. Lincoln then appeared on the platform amid deafening cheers. He was met by Mayor Thatcher, who welcomed him as follows:

MAYOR THATCHER'S WELCOME.

MR. LINCOLN:—In behalf of the Common Council and citizens of Albany, I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome to our city. We trust you will accept the welcome we offer, not simply as a tribute of respect to the high office you are called to fill, but as a testimony of the good will of our citizens, without distinction of party, and as an expression of their appreciation of your eminent personal worth, and confidence in your patriotism. We are aware of your previous arrangements with the State authorities. The brevity of your stay will compel us to forego the pleasure of extending to you on the part of the city other and more befitting hospitalities, but we are happy to know that his Excellency, the Governor, and the Senate and Representatives in the Legislature, are about to receive you as the guest of the Empire State, and in so doing they will represent the kind regards of the whole people, as well as the citizens of the Capitol. Permit me, therefore, to greet you in the name of the citizens, and repeat the assurance of your most cordial welcome.

Mr. Lincoln, who appeared pale and worn, replied in low but steady voice, as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

MR. MAYOR: I can hardly appropriate to myself the flattering terms in which you communicate the tender of this reception as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitality tendered to me, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume that in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

FOR THE CAPITOL.

At the close of his brief remarks, the party proceeded at once to carriages, which took their way down Broadway and up State towards the Capitol. The whole route was densely crowded with citizens, and the windows of the houses were filled with ladies. Many residences displayed flags in profusion, and across Broadway was hung a strip of canvass bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State. No More Compromises."

From the windows of the Young Mens' Association, on State street, was displayed a banner with the words,

"WE WILL PRAY FOR YOU—THE DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

Along the line of procession the greetings of the citizens were most cordial throughout, and the ladies smiled salutations with pleasing liberality. In the Capitol Park an immense concourse of people was gathered, and the task of the military and police was anything but easy. At length

THE CAPITOL WAS REACHED,

when Mr. Lincoln was conducted at once to the Executive Chamber, where he was introduced to Gov. Morgan. State officers and staff only were present. After welcoming the President, Gov. Morgan proceeded with him to the head of the steps of the Capitol, where he was greeted with a perfect roar of applause. the people rushing forward to obtain a glimpse of his countenance, and for a time defying the efforts of the soldiers and the police to keep the line. Mr. Lincoln gazed around on the crowd which filled the park and lined all the streets within sight in apparent amazement at its vastness, and turning to the Governor said, "Do you think we can make these people hear us?" Gov. Morgan replied by a dubious shake of the head, and made one or two ineffectual efforts by waving his hat to still the noise of the multitude; but the hoarse roar of the people and the shouts of the police made a din and confusion that rendered speeches a dumb show except to those in the immediate vicinity of the speakers.

Gov. Morgan then welcomed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

GOV. MORGAN'S WELCOME.

HONORED SIR:—Chosen, as you have been, to the highest responsible office of the nation or the globe, and journeying, as you are, to the Federal Capital to enter upon your public duties, you have kindly turned aside upon invitation of the Legislature, for the purpose of a brief sojourn at the Capital of New York. On behalf of the people, irrespective of political opinion, it is my privilege to greet you and extend a cordial welcome. If you have found your fellow-citizens in larger numbers elsewhere, you have not found, and I think you will not find, warmer hearts or a people more faithful to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, than you will meet in this time-honored city and Capital. The people thank you for the opportunity you have thus offered them of manifesting to you their respect, no less for yourself personally than for the high office you are destined so soon to fill.

Loud cheers followed Gov. Morgan's address, when Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

GOV. MORGAN: I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the Capital of the great Empire State of this nation on my way to the Federal Capital, and I now thank you, Governor Morgan, and the people of this Capital, and the people of the State of New York, for this most hearty and magnificent welcome. If I am not at fault, the great Empire State at this time contains a greater population than did the United States of America at the time she acquired her National Independence. I am proud to be invited to pass through your Capital and meet your people as I have now the honor to do. I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distinction of party. I accept it the more gladly because it is so. Almost every man in this country, and in any country where freedom of speech is tolerated, attaches himself to a political party. It is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to the party which his judgment prefers, the citizen believes that he thereby promotes the best interest of the whole country, and when an election is passed, it is altogether befitting a free people that until the next election they should be as one people. The reception you have given me this day is not given to me personally; it should not be so; but as the representative, for the time being, of the majority of the nation. If the election had resulted in the choice of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended to him as has been extended to me this day in testimony of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution and the whole Union, and of their desire to perpetuate our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations. I have neither the voice nor the strength to address you at any greater length. I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this devotion, not to me, but to this great, glorious and free country.

This address was accompanied and followed by loud applause, and Mr. Lincoln, after bowing to the vast crowd, was conducted by the committee to

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The Chamber presented a fine appearance, being densely filled, all those in the galleries and most of those in the lower lobbies being ladies. There were also several ladies within the bar of the House. The Speaker's desk was occupied by Senator Colvin, who was selected by the Senate to receive the President elect, and by Speaker Littlejohn, who stood on his left.

When Mr. Lincoln entered the Chamber the whole assemblage rose and greeted him with loud clapping of hands. Senator Ferry advancing in front of the Speaker's desk, said, "I have the honor to introduce to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, in joint convention assembled, the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, President elect of the United States."

The Speaker of the Assembly, descending from his desk, greeted Mr. Lincoln, and leading him to the desk, introduced him to Senator Colvin. After shaking hands, Mr. Colvin descended from the desk, leaving Mr. Lincoln alone there, and addressed him from the Clerk's desk as follows:

SENATOR COLVIN'S ADDRESS.

MR. LINCOLN: On behalf of the representatives of the sovereign people of New York, we welcome you to the Capital and the Representative Halls of the State. We welcome you as the President elect of thirty millions of people. We welcome you as the President elect according to the forms of the Constitution of the United States. And when, sir, you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely upon the support of the people of this great State. [Great applause.] I have the pleasure, sir, of introducing you to the Legislature of New York, in joint convention assembled to welcome the President elect of the United States.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say with feelings even of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place. The history of this great State, the renown of those great men, who have stood here, and spoken here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you. Yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me, to speak further. You have invited and received me without distinction of party. I cannot for a moment suppose that this it has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done in so far as I am regarded at this time as the representative of the majority of this great nation. I doubt not this is the truth and the whole truth of the case; and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me or to any one man personally; and now I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true that while I hold myself, without assumed modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I think I have a more difficult task to perform than any one of them.

You have generously tendered me the united support of the great Empire State. For this, in behalf of the nation, in behalf of the present and future of the nation, in behalf of civil and religious liberty for all time to come, most gratefully do I thank you. I do not propose to enter into any explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties, to be adopted by the incoming Administration. I deem it just to you, to myself and to all, that I should see everything, that I should hear everything, that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, in order that when I do so speak, I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take correct and true ground, and for this reason I do not propose to speak at this time of the policy of the Government, but when the time comes, I shall speak as well as I am able for the good of the present and future of this country—for the good both to the North and the South of this country. [Rounds of applause.] In the meantime, if we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the Universe will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through these, as he has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception.

Applause and cheering immediately following the address. The Speaker said the joint convention of both Houses will now take a recess to give members of the Assembly an opportunity of introduction to Mr. Lincoln.

In the Governor's room Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the State officers, who were assembled to receive him, and was conducted by legislature and committee through the double ranks of the 25th Regiment, who presented arms to him as he passed to his carriage.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE CHICAGO CHARTER AMENDMENT PASSED.

THE PENITENTIARY APPROPRIATION.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18.

THE THORNTON LOAN BILL.

Some few days ago the Thornton Loan bill was lost on a third reading in the Senate, and those opposed to it moved, as the parliamentary practice is, to reconsider the motion and and then to lay the motion on the table, so killing the bill and burying it. To-day a motion was made to take up the bill, and the whole morning nearly was occupied in the discussion of the point of order. The Senate finally decided by a close vote to reverse this rule above alluded to, and to establish another—that a motion to take from the table requires the same vote as to place it there. The Thornton Loan bill, now on its third reading, provides that bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be issued, drawing interest at six per cent.

CHICAGO CHARTER AMENDMENT.

The House bill amending the Chicago City Charter passed by an unanimous vote.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

The bill incorporating the Chicago & Alton Railroad passed, after discussion, Mr. Ogden speaking at length in favor of it.

THE SPECIE BANK BILL.

Toward evening the Indiana Bank bill came up from the Committee on Finance. Mr. Blodgett offered an amendment, striking out the Commissioners named therein, and leaving their appointment with the Governor. This was voted down. Mr. Higbee moved to strike out so much of the bill as makes the bank the financial agent of the State, which was carried. Mr. Blodgett moved several amendments, one to add to the names of the commissioners those, he said, of some responsible men in whom the people had confidence, and named J. Young Scammon, Allen C. Fuller, Milton Hay, J. H. Dunham, Orlando Davidson and Russell Hinckley. This and other amendments were lost. Finally the bill was committed to the Judiciary for correction and revisal. The bill has many friends, and when its enormous franchises are properly guarded, will probably get a majority in both houses.

COMPENSATION OF CLERKS IN COOK COUNTY.

In the House the bill providing for the payment of the Clerks of Courts in Chicago by fixed salaries was reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Church, with an amendment that the provisions of the bill should not apply to the County Clerk or ex-officio Recorder, and gave as a reason for the amendment, that the Constitution (section 19 of article 5) provides that such compensation "shall be fees." On motion of Mr. Green of Massac (Democrat), a substitute was adopted, raising the fees of Circuit and County Clerks, which was ordered to a third reading.

WHITESIDE COUNTY SEAT.

The bill calling upon the people of Whiteside county to vote upon a removal of the county seat from Morrison to Sterling was lost. A reconsideration was moved and that motion was laid on the table.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL.

The penitentiary bill from the Senate appropriating three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, passed the House by a large vote.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The House and Senate finally agreed upon a joint resolution ordering ten thousand copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. The House passed a bill to-day appropriating forty thousand dollars to build a Supreme Court building in this city, and naming Stephen T. Logan, O. M. Hatch, and John T. Stewart Commissioners to make choice of a site, etc. The special appropriations of the session will very nearly approach a million—certainly if all asked for is granted.

A bill passed also amending chapter one hundred and six of the revised statutes entitled venue. It provides that on application for change of venue for any offence not punishable with death, made on oath, the State may offer counter-proof and the question may be tried and decided upon its merits by the court.

The House has a session this evening.

BILLS SIGNED.

The number of bills signed by the Governor amounts now to not far from two hundred; their titles will be forwarded to the TRIBUNE to-morrow.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The Act creating the twenty-eighth out of the thirteenth Judicial Circuit, has been approved by the Governor. The counties of Kane and Du Page compose the twenty-eighth Circuit, and the courts are to be held at the county seat of Kane, on the first Monday of October, February and May; in the county of Du Page on the third Monday in November and March. The election for Judge, &c., is to be held on the first Monday in June. The counties of Boone, De Kalb and McHenry compose the thirteenth Circuit, and the courts are to be held in Boone on second Monday in February and fourth Monday in August; in De Kalb the fourth Monday in February and second Monday in September, and in McHenry on the fourth Monday in March, the second Monday in October and the third Monday in December.

Bryan Hall Meeting—Card of Mr. Joel Gurley.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to say a few words in reference to the meeting at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening last. As a signer of the call, I have unknowingly erred, inasmuch as I believed I was signing a call for a meeting of the Republicans of this city, who approved the course of Hon. Wm. H. Seward in the Senate of the United States—there to renew our faith in his ability, patriotism, and fidelity to the Union and the Constitution; but I did not thereby propose to indorse the Kellogg and kindred compromises, nor did I anticipate that the Republican press of this city was to be denounced or discountenanced; if they differed with us in sentiment, it was simply their right and privilege so to do.

I therefore disavow a further knowledge of the objects of the meeting, and should most certainly, had I been present, voted against the resolutions.

Most respectfully, JOEL GURLEY.

THE CITY.

BENEFIT.—To Mademoiselle Cora this evening, at Mirsole's Academy, corner of Clark and Madison streets. M'lle Cora invites her friends to attend.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Sedgwick M. E. Church are preparing for a festival, for the benefit of their Sunday School, to take place next Friday.

PERSONAL.—Rev. A. J. Joslyn, editor of the Elgin *Gazette*, has assumed the editorial control of the organ of the Illinois Temperance Union, the *Temperance Journal*, of this city.

A NEW ROUTE.—Messrs. Munn & Scott of this city shipped, one day last week, several car loads of wheat, in bulk, via the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road, direct to Philadelphia.

BETHEL CHURCH.—The chaplain at the Seamen's Bethel, corner of Wells and Michigan streets, is now conducting a series of religious meetings, preaching every evening at seven o'clock.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S LECTURES.—Bishop Duggan, of the Catholic Church, commenced a series of lectures to be continued during the season of Lent, at the Church of St. Mary, on Sunday last. Dr. Butler will lecture at the same place each Wednesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Bishop Whitehouse, we learn, has positively concluded the purchase of the lot upon which the Church of the Atonement now stands, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, and a splendid edifice is to be erected upon the site.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A new alteration, described as follows, has lately made its appearance in this city: Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown, tens altered from ones, clumsily done. X on upper right corner and upper left corner, head of Solomon Juneau on lower left, State arms on lower right.

MR. DODGE'S CONCERT.—An immense audience was in attendance at Bryan Hall last evening. Much disappointment was felt in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr Clark; but his place was more than supplied by Mr. Phillips and the Lombard Brothers, who gave the entertainment its zest.

POLICE COURT.—A case of mayhem was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning. One William Burke made his appearance minus his nose, charging the price of it to a man named Price, on South Canal street. Upon examination, the Court held Price in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge.

DROVERS' HOTEL.—Mr. A. P. Kenyan, who for several years has been "mine host" of the Drovers' Hotel, South Canal street, has lately made additions to his facilities for accommodating his patrons, and being convenient to the shipping yards, invites the attention of shippers and cattle dealers to his house, just south of the old Galls Hotel.

DIDN'T DO IT?—Miss Caroline Richings, the actress, who was reported to have tramped upon the star spangled banner and sung the Southern Marseillaise hymn at the South recently, is out in a card in the *Times* of this city indignantly denying the charge. Miss Richings is soon to appear before a Chicago audience.

AT WORK.—A corps of men, under command of Capt. Quigley, the sub-marine engineer, commenced operations on the removal of the wreck of the propeller Globe yesterday. It is the design to remove the decks, upper works, boilers and engine, and then float off the hull, and it will consume some three weeks in the performance.

DEATH OF REV. WM. H. SPENCER.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Wm. H. Spencer, Pastor of the Westminster Church, at his residence in North Dearborn street, at about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. This event is most distressing, from the fact that until within a few days the symptoms of his malady had inspired his numerous friends with hopes of his recovery. Due notice of his funeral will be found elsewhere.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This Court—Judge Robert S. Wilson—was engaged all day yesterday in the trial of James, Richard F., and Lary J. Conway, charged with defrauding by false weights. The following gentlemen constitute the jury before whom the case is being tried:

Bernard Reiser, C. F. Robinson, G. A. Koeffler, A. D. Baker, Theo. Hartman, Thos. Harless, H. M. Peters, Thos. L. Forrest, W. A. Calhoun, Spencer Allen, Adam Amberg, Geo. M. Higgluson.

THE KINGDOM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A man in this city yesterday made made formal application to U. S. Commissioner P. A. Hoyne for a passport to the new Kingdom of South Carolina. He was really in earnest about it, too, and felt greatly aggrieved that the officer refused his request and informed him that passports were only granted at Washington to citizens of this Union going to *foreign countries*.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Bayard Taylor on Humboldt, last night at Metropolitan Hall, notwithstanding the great drain upon the public by the theatre, Dodge's concert, and other amusements, was listened to by a large audience. The subject was handled in a most masterly manner, and all who had the pleasure of listening to the effort we unanimous in pronouncing it the most successful he has ever written. We regret not having space for a summary of the lecture.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCURSIONISTS.—A meeting of those attending the Board of Trade excursion to Philadelphia, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was held last Saturday night at the Briggs House. Stephen Clary was Chairman. A committee, consisting of Stephen Clary, Dr. J. H. Rauch, George M. How and Wm. Blair was appointed to report the trip. Speeches were made by several parties, and a silver purse containing about $150 was presented to Mrs. D. W. Boss. Dan W. Boss made a clever off-hand address accepting the present for his wife and kindly thanking the donors.

POSTAL DEPREDATIONS.—U. S. Commissioner P. A. Hoyne last week issued a process for the arrest of one Samuel A. Kellogg, of Galena, charged with robbing the Plum River, Jo Davies Co., post office of stamps to the amount of $40. Mr. Kellogg is now in durance on a charge of larceny at Galena, and will not be surrendered to the United States authorities until dealt with for his local depredations.

Mr. Hoyne also on Saturday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man at Genesseo charged with robbing the mail.

The case of August Grebe, brought before Mr. Hoyne for taking from this post office, opening and destroying a letter addressed to another person, was yesterday continued until Thursday at 3 P. M., to insure the attendance of important witnesses.

Washington's Birth-Day.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting at Bryan Hall on Saturday night, the committee appointed for the purpose, met in parlor No. 1 at the Tremont House last evening, to take into consideration the celebration of the evening 22d of February. The following gentlemen constituted the committee referred to:

J. H. Woodworth, J. H. Bowen, R. M. Hough, R. Wood, J. P. Clarkson, George M. Gray, C. G. Wicker, A. R. Kent, Hiram Wheeler, J. B. Richards, N. Tuttle, N. Williams, Jr., J. H. Drake, P. Wadsworth, W. F. Tucker, E. P. Towne, E. W. McComas, C. L. Wilson, J. W. Sheahan, M. D. Gilman, W. D. George, T. B. Bryan, E. Hempstead, H. W. Hinsdale, John L. Hancock, F. G. Adams, F. C. Sherman, H. D. Colvin, E. C. Larned, John Van Arman, C. H. Beckwith, Clinton Briggs, John V. Farwell, C. M. Culbertson.

Upon organizing, Hiram Wheeler was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and T. B. Bryan, Secretary.

J. H. Bowen, Esq., stated the object of the meeting and read the resolutions passed at the Bryan Hall meeting on Saturday night.

On motion of R. M. Hough, a committee of five was appointed to get up a programme and make all the initiatory preparations for celebrating Washington's Birthday in an appropriate manner, with power to invite the Clergy, the Mayor and Common Council, to take part in the exercises. This committee was constituted by the following persons:

J. H. Bowen, F. G. Adams, Geo. M. Gray, C. G. Wicker, J. P. Clarkson.

The committee retired to report.

The Committee on Programme returned a partial report, appointing the following committees:

J. P. Clarkson, Committee on Clergy.
E. P. Towne, Committee on Judge and Bar.
Messrs. Gray and Tuttle, on Mayor and Common Council.
R. M. Hough, on Board of Trade.
Messrs. Wicker and Bowen on Wigwam.
F. G. Adams, on Finance.
Messrs. Culbertson and Bancock on Music.

G. S. Hubbard, Esq., was appointed the Marshal of the day, and John Hancock Assistant Marshal.

The opening prayer at the meeting on the 22d is to be by Dr. Lord.

Reading address, Rev. James Pratt.

Benediction by Rev. W. H. Rider.

J. H. McVicker tendered the use of his theatre for the occasion, and a vote of thanks was returned. The committee adjourned at half past ten, to meet this evening at the Briggs House, at half-past seven. An invitation is extended to all military, benevolent and other societies to send representatives, and all who are interested in celebrating the day should attend to-night.

A Schism in the Berean Baptist Church

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Under the above heading in the TRIBUNE of February 15th, the notice a very unfair statement of existing difficulties in the Berean Baptist Church, embodying a petition to the Mayor, to which our names are attached. Your informant has evidently wished to create the impression that the signers of that petition with the rest of the congregation were implicated in the church troubles. This we emphatically deny. As your article places us in an unpleasant position, we claim the right to make to the public a statement of the facts as we understand them.

There has been *no difficulty* "about general church management between the trustees (as such) and the Pastor." No official meeting has been held by either Church or Trustee, at "which it was resolved to close the doors of the church edifice." One of the three trustees had been out of the city nearly two weeks prior to that pretended meeting, and we believe is still absent.

A few evenings before this action of the two Trustees, at a business meeting of *members of the Church, sentiments far from fraternal* were expressed by one of these Trustees, and a few others noted in Church difficulties, (for proof of which see the records of the Tabernacle Church).

The only disturbance on the Sabbath which ever occurred in the Berean Church, was occasioned by this same Trustee, who interrupted the services and broke up the congregation by delivering, as a medium, incoherent messages from the spirits, and persisted in so doing until led out of the Church. Since that time he has maintained but a dubious connection with the Church—never attending worship, and but one or two of its business meetings.

The other Trustee is not a member of the Berean Church. For several months past he has not even attended services there, having taken offence at something relating to the Sabbath School.

About two months since the Berean Church voted *unanimously* to retain the services of Elder Rider. Knowing this fact, and the peculiar relation to the church of the two Trustees being notorious, it does seem to us that a *malicious spirit* must have prompted their action, and the following notice to Elder Rider, which we copy *verbatim*:

Rev. J. Rider
Sir
you ar hereby Notified that the Berean Baptist Church, will be *closed* untill the evening of the 22d, at which time and place, your ar Respectelly invited to attend.
Respy yours
Rogerson & Wilson
Trustees.
Feb 7 1861.

Legal advice was obtained, their action was pronounced "Not legal" (which one of the above named trustees has since acknowledged to be a fact), and the proper course to be pursued was pointed out.

One of the above firm, on the Saturday evening following the date of their notice, called at Elder Rider's house, and there bravely declared to the pastor's wife, that "neither Elder Rider nor any other man should preach in the Church on the Sabbath." He would be at the door on the following morning, and if any one attempted to enter, it would be at the peril of riding over himself.

Elder Rider, while laboring under the great disadvantage of a church deeply in debt, and too poor to decently support him, has given good satisfaction to the congregation and a large majority of the members of the Berean Church. Under his charge, the membership has been more than doubled. Through his efforts, mainly, arrangements have been made by which the heavy debt will soon be removed. Unless the turbulent members, who nearly all live at a great distance from the church, prevail, a flourishing society will soon be permanently established.

M. Shoup, R. Femimore, P. A. Smith, Warren Miller, John Gunzenhauser, Wm. Washburn, Wm. Fay.

Will the *Evening Journal* and others, please copy?

No Concessions.

The 7th Ward Republican and the 7th Ward Seward Club had a spirited meeting on Saturday last, at which vigorous resolutions in opposition to concessions to Slavery were passed. The last of the series was in these words:

5th. *Resolved*, That we denounce the compromise resolutions offered by Mr. Kellogg, in the House of Representatives, as treacherous and demoralizing to the Republican party and the American people.

These two Clubs in the 7th Ward are the firm upholders in the true faith; and compromisers must look elsewhere than to them for comfort which treason to the great cause demands.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14th, 1861.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE: Learning that it is your purpose to visit this city in a few days, and having been apprised of the great work you have undertaken of founding and establishing an asylum for friendless and outcast women, may we venture to propose that you will name an evening when you will, by public lecture, explain to our citizens your plan of bringing about that much needed reformation.

Van H. Higgins, John C. Haines,
Chas. M. Gray, Jos. K. C. Forrest,
C. N. Holden, I. L. Milliken,
Robert Collyer, Grant Goodrich,
J. H. Tuttle, Geo. Schneider,
Jno. L. Kellogg, C. H. Ray,
B. W. Raymond, Jon'n Burr.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge with gratitude your proposition that I should deliver a lecture in this city explanatory of my plan for forming a self-sustaining institution for the rescue and reform of outcast and homeless females; and in the conviction that all for these most unfortunate persons, and reform in the vice that has degraded them, underlies the welfare of every community, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of submitting my design to the citizens of Chicago, and name next Wednesday evening, Feb. 20th, at Bryan Hall, at 7½ o'clock, as the time and place of meeting. I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully and obliged,
EMMA HARDINGE.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.—"Old Knick," as usual, is ahead of all contemporaries. It is a capital number. The leading articles are, Our Copper California, by James Parton, giving a detailed visit of the author, with his wife, "Fanny Fern," to the Lake Superior Copper Mines; Bob-o'Link, by Fitz James O'Brien; French Colonies in North America, by Thomas H. Hubbard; The Legend of Violante, by Oliver S. Leland; Lord Bacon, by Hon. J. W. Edmonds; Fleuteroy Verrian's Fate, by Harriet E. Prescott; Rev Mr. Tympan's Misfortunes, by William Wirt Sikes; the interesting revelations of Wall street, by Richard B. Kimball; A New Theory of Bohemians, by Charles Astor Busted (Carl Benson); with [illegible] editor's table, etc. To be had at all the periodical depots.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AS THE FATHERS MADE IT, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

FREEMEN RALLY.

A meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, 1861, of all those who are determined that the Constitution shall not be remodelled to give additional guarantees to Slavery at the demand of secessionists, traitors, their sympathisers and abettors; who are unalterably opposed to the introduction into the Territories of the cause of all our political woes, and who are in favor of the inflexible yet discreet execution of the laws as they are. Let there be a united and emphatic expression on the part of all those who sympathize with the objects of this call.

John Maitland,	J. M. Williams,
Chas. Sanford,	Watson V. Coe,
P. B. Hutchinson,	R. Fowler,
G. T. Bedford,	T. L. Miller,
Chas. Cleaver,	T. W. Baxter,
M. A. Armstrong,	T. M. Avery,
C. S. Noyes,	John C. Wiswell,
J. Jones, Jr.,	D. S. Kimball,
D. T. Baxter,	D. S. Beach,
D. Meredith,	Chas. L. Epps,
J. C. Dore,	M. Forsyth,
O. H. Stiles,	P. M. Ball,
Wm. Brine,	T. S. Huntley,
A. S. Burt,	O. H. Beers,
G. D. Dickinson,	C. A. Rogers,
J. J. Richards,	W. J. Sherwood,
Jas. N. Davidson,	J. W. Sykes,
J. H. Green,	Jas. P. Page,
T. H. Seymour,	H. B. Owen,
A. G. Low,	H. B. Lewis,
S. A. Judson,	Stephen Clary,
Samuel Bliss,	G. W. Reynolds,
John Gage,	J. F. Willard,
F. Ball,	Wm. Woods,
William Jones,	C. B. Goodyear,
Freeman Clough,	Van Inwagen & Co.,
Wm. H. Crocker,	C. Pease,
C. H. Barnes,	S. S. Green,
C. W. Henry,	W. C. Dean,
H. F. Moore,	Benj. Adams,
R. Hatch,	C. N. Holden,
J. Q. Adams,	D. Chapman,
George B. Cook,	Nehemiah Hawkins,
G. P. Adams,	J. E. Humphrey,
A. G. Morey,	R. B. Treadway,
J. B. Stevens,	Edward Seckel,
S. E. Locke,	Thos. George,
Chas. B. Pope,	H. B. Stevens,
L. C. P. Freer,	H. Hooker,
Philo Carpenter,	John H. Hollister,
George A. Ingalls,	John H. Rolfe,
W. H. Rice,	James Drake,
S. L. Underwood,	D. P. Hanson.

☞ The annual meeting of the Ladies' Industrial School Association will be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock p. m.
MRS. CHAS. A. LAMB, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Members of the Chicago Merchant's Association will meet at the usual place, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Let every member attend, as full reports will be made by the Bank Committee, and future action will be decided upon.
MERRIL LADD, Secy.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

BRONCHITIS.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, N. Y.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your *Troches*." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges are for sale throughout the United States.

TAKEN.—However, that is neither here nor there; she went home to breakfast, and had scarcely caught the full flavor of her first sip of tea, when the servant passed her a plate of biscuit, the sight of which, to say nothing of the smell, immediately threw her into violent hysterics. "Oh!" she exclaimed, in an agonizing tone of voice, "take the horrid things from my sight." This sad spectacle would have been prevented had the cook used D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, instead of the worthless, impure stuff which did find its way into that otherwise peaceful and happy household. D. B. DeLand & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., make a perfectly pure and reliable Saleratus. It can be procured of most dealers in groceries, and at wholesale from the grocers in large towns, and of the manufacturers. Sold by wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association hold a Sociable at their rooms in Methodist Church block this (Tuesday) evening, to which all young ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. Time, seven and a half. Business meeting at seven. By mistake of the types we gave the notice wrong yesterday.

REMOVAL.—The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company have removed their General Freight and Passenger Office from No. 52 Dearborn street, to No. No. 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1861.
fe18-121 GEO. M. GRAY.

☞ Cook & McLain, 93 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.
fe4

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 38 West Randolph st.
ja26-3m

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I buy all kinds of discredited Illinois Currency at the highest market price.
E. K. WILLARD,
feb9c13-1w No. 2 Clark street.

MARRIED.

At Palatine, on the 14th inst., by Jarvis Evans, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. BRADLEY BUTTERFIELD and Miss PRISCILLA GURNED, all of Mt. Palatine, Putnam County, Ill.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Mr. EDWARD CHARTERS and Miss ELLEN DICKSON, all of this city.

On the 5th inst., at Cincinnati, O., by the Rev. H. Cox, of Chicago, Ill., LEROY [illegible], Jr., of this city, and MARY E. LOWRY, of the former place.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Isaiah Rider, Mr. C. C. YOUNG and Miss H. M. HORTON, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday afternoon, 18th inst., HENRY S. HOLLISTER, aged 61 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Eli F. Hollister, No. 101 Adams street, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

In this city, at his residence on North Dearborn st., on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, Rev. WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The funeral will take place at Westminster Church, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

In this city, on Monday, Feb. 18th, of inflammation of the Brain, J. KITCHELL BEVAN, son of John and Mary J. Bevan, aged four years and six months.

Funeral to morrow from the residence, No. 112 Edina Place, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and Cincinnati papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

C. E. SCRIVNER, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Lost on the West Side yesterday morning, a large Pocket Book, containing an order on N. L. Stowe, for $5.25, and also three Ten Dollar Bills with other currency. The above named reward will be paid for the recovery by WM. TURTLE, in West Market, or by leaving it at this office. fe19x1t

LOST—A Ladies' Skate, on Clark, Washington, Wabash avenue or Rush street. Will the finder be good enough to leave it at Dr. KEELY's, corner Clark and Adams street, or by communicating through the Post Office where it may be recovered, will oblige the owner. Post Office Box 2584.

$5 REWARD—Strayed, a Newfoundland Dog, young, large, black and curly, with white cross on his breast, bob-tail about six inches long, and answers to the name of "Brave." If the finder will return him to 113 Randolph street, or direct to "J. H.," Box 2174, he will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—At McVicker's Theatre, last Friday evening, an Otter Fur Gauntlet left-hand Glove. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 177 Lake st, or at this office. fe19x1t

LOST—From the Briggs House, a Black and Tan Terrier bitch—answers to the name of "Daisy." Any one returning her to the Briggs House office will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—On Monday 18th inst., a Lace handkerchief. The finder will be rewarded to the value of the handkerchief by leaving it at this office, or at 32 East Washington street. fe19x1t

WANTED—A Situation as Gardener by a man who understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetables, green house grapes in and out of doors; has been with last employer for upwards of five years. Address M. S. GARDENER, at this office.

WANTED—An intelligent, steady boy in a printing office, one who can read writing readily, and willing to make himself useful. [illegible] E. S. MILLAR, 55 Clark st.

WANTED—To Rent, a Small two story House, (east of Clark street, and south of Chicago avenue, North Side preferred,) for which a reasonable rent will be promptly paid. Address stating location and price, J. R. D. Box 456, or call at S. 9 Kinzie street.

WANTED TO RENT—A Good Custom (water power) Flouring Mill, [illegible] order, with from two to three run of stone, located in Illinois, Wisconsin or Michigan. Address, with full particulars, amount of rent, &c. P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained at No. 79 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady can find a suit of pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board. Also, [illegible] at 111 Wabash avenue.

TO PRINTERS—A Good Practical [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW OIL.—The Chicago Oil Company are now ready to sell State, County and Town rights to manufacture their newly discovered Oil, to be used in Kerosene lamps, which can be made for 25 cents per gallon and is equal to the best kerosene [illegible]. Samples sent on receipt of fifty cents [illegible] Chicago Oil Co., 126 Randolph street. P. O. Box 3871. fe19x1t

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.—Appeal for the Destitute from the New York City Committee.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, Morris Ketchum, [illegible], Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, R. H. McCurdy, Chas. W. Elliott, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the [illegible] of nearly every county there, of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There was no doubt of the misery, terrible, wide-spread, destructive. [illegible] died of starvation, and that whole families have already [illegible] down discouraged, and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow-countrymen —men, women and children—can neither go away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger. THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison; W. W. Guthrie, Brown County; J. L. McDowell, Leavenworth; Rev. C. Reynolds, Lawrence; Rev. L. Bodwell, Topeka; Dr. A. Hunting, Linn County; F. G. Hunt, Junction City; E. R. Lines, Wabaunsee; F. B. Baker, [illegible]; Rev. Wm. Bishop, Salina; Judge A. Spaulding, Jefferson County; J. C. Burnett, Bourbon County; J. C. Lambdin, Butler County; Geo. M. Russell, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. McDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER, [illegible], Corresponding Secretary. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at ATCHISON devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisition of town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal and we hope will be sufficient to induce co-operation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freight and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor, and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals everywhere to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches and organised bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon EVERY GOVERNOR OF EVERY STATE immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $300,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest also demands that this new State should be enabled to become self sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfil her destiny, and to help others as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, METROPOLITAN BANK, New York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.
fe19x2w.

READING'S PATENT
Corn Sheller and Separator,
MADE AND SOLD BY
GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
No. 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Having obtained the right of the owner of this Patent to manufacture and sell this machine, we are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness. We have hitherto manufactured and delivered to L. A. Beebe a few of these machines, which he has labeled and sold as BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATORS. We now state that L. A. Beebe is not proprietor nor manufacturer at No. 155 South Canal street, Chicago, as set forth in his Circulars and advertisements through the press, but that he assumed the responsibility of advertising our establishment as his own without our knowledge or consent. We are prepared to furnish the Original Reading Patent, or that patent with many new and useful improvements, which render it the best machine in use.

Price from $160 to $175, according to style.

All orders to receive attention must be addressed to us. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 2287.
fe19-e71-1m GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

On the 1st day of January, 1861, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The name of the Company is the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at New York City.

Capital stock is $200,000.00, which is all paid up.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$17,112.77
Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	187,700.00
Loaned on Stocks	24,450.00
Interest accrued	6,[illegible]
All other securities	1,171.62
	$[illegible]
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$9,900.00
Other claims	2,500.00
	$12,400.00
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	5,000.00

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents for Chicago. Office Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.

[Certificate to expire on the 1st day of January, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th, 1861.

Whereas, The Goodhue Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim or error by reason of such service.

Now therefore in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered to do so by said Company.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of
B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.
Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
fe19-e70-1m

FOURTH YEAR.—
D. B. COOKE & CO.'S CITY DIRECTORY!
THE CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY,
For the Year 1861,

Will be ready for delivery about the 15th of June. The census will be made promptly after the removals and changes of May, by a corps of COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED MEN, under our own immediate supervision. Every pains will be taken to make the present volume more correct and complete than any of our previous issues, and we trust our efforts will be rewarded with a liberal patronage.

☞ Our advertising agent will call at once upon our Business Men, Bankers, Insurance Co's, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Express Co's, and Railroads, and we earnestly solicit their favors. Assuring our patrons that nothing shall be spared on our part to give our books a wide circulation throughout the entire city and the country towns of the West.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—
$4,000 Worth of Property,
OFFERED FOR $2,500,
ON TIME, viz:
3 lots, by 100 ft. to alley on North Clark street, with large two-story house and barn.
Also 30 ft. by 100 ft. on Hill street, near Wells street, with small Cottage.
Both pieces will be sold for $2,500—$150 cash, balance in three years. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Office No. 3, corner Clark and Randolph streets, opposite Sherman House. fe19x2t

B. KEITH & CO.'S
Active Principles of Plants.
All orders for the above valuable preparations should be addressed to
GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago,
Who are the exclusive agents for this section.
Manuals descriptive of properties, doses and mode of administering, sent free of charge upon application.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
Wednesday, Feb. 20th,
THE HEART OF THE ANDES,
fe19x2t AT 100 LAKE STREET.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
This is no Catch-Penny Affair,
As those wishing employment will see for themselves, by calling on J. H. JOHNSON, No. 3 State street, Chicago. Agents wanted, as this is an article that every body will buy, as there is no family that can do without it.
CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.
It needs but this to convince you that what we say is true. Persons that cannot make it convenient to call, will please send for a circular, by enclosing a stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
fe19-e77-1m

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.
The additions to this Hotel being completed with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is conducted in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
fe19-e75-1m [illegible]

BROWN'S 25 CENT GIFT ENVELOPES, PUT UP BY
IRA BROWN,
61 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent here.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of Cephalic Pills. Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.
[illegible] PREPARED GLUE [illegible]
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE:
The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] per Square for each subsequent month.
$4.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.—Sales Rooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st.
WILL SELL FOR CASH A STOCK OF
RICH CHINA AND CUT GLASS WARE,
Elegant Vases, &c. &c.,
This (TUESDAY) Morning, Feb. 19th, at 9½ o'clock.
fe19-e73-1t

SILVER PLATED WARE,
Furniture, China, and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c., &c.,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th at 9½ o'clock.
fe19-e72-2t

READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
Wool and Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at their Sales Rooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
fe19-e70-4t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Large sale of New and Second-Hand
Household Furniture, Bureaus, Wash Stands, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 21st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 87 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of Sofas, Parlor, Dining room and Chamber Chairs, Bureaus, with and without Mirrors; Book Cases, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Marble-Top Tables, Card do. [illegible] Elegant Chamber Suites, with and without Marble Top, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables, Lounges, Mattresses, Rockers and Easy Chairs, Stands, Washstands, &c., &c., in Mahogany and Walnut, together with a general assortment of Household Goods.
Sale positive and without reserve.
fe19-e67-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 19th,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
Of the talented young couple MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. Unequivocal triumph of the brilliant local extravaganza,
LALLA ROOKH,
With its living pictures of SHAKSPEARE, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, ZOVALLA.
Dance ....by the ....Gale Sisters.
THE GRAND AQUARIUM,
With its wonderful specimens of submarine realities—living Mermaids sporting and the scenes—rare Shells—sea flowers, &c., &c. The entire scene forming a chef d'oeuvre of artistic splendor, reflecting the greatest credit on the young American painter John H. Whytal, Esq. The Assemblage of Lalla Rookh, with the Regalia of War and Military Procession, in which an army of Pretty Girls form the chief attraction, marshalled by the inimitable Mrs. FLORENCE as Col. LALLA ROOKH, the great Union Picture, the Temple of Liberty, &c., &c., all to-night.
The performance will commence with John Brougham's Drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien.......................Mr. Florence
Wednesday evening, Complimentary Benefit to MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

COMPLIMENTARY OVATION
TO THE
FLORENCES,
We invite the attention of our readers to the following correspondence; it needs no comment from us, as it speaks for itself:
CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1861.
MR. & MRS. FLORENCE:—The undersigned, your friends, desirous of expressing to yourself and lady in some substantial form our appreciation of your efforts in contributing, so largely, to our entertainment during this and your former engagements in this city, respectfully request you to accept a Complimentary Benefit, on such evening during the present week as you may designate.
I. Cook, J. L. Tilton, Jno. James, Sam. Dunn, Henry S. Hahn, A. W. DeLong, J. D. Colvin, D. F. [illegible], D. A. Gage, G. F. [illegible], Chas. Webb, Jas. B. Wilson, Paul Cornell, F. N. Salsbury, Wm. Johnson, Henry Milford, C. V. Richmond, H. Surwell, Wm. [illegible], Clinton Wharton, F. T. Hosmer, C. O. Tuller, B. H. Alexander, [illegible], W. M. [illegible], W. H. Smith, J. W. Sullivan, Geo. D. Slade, Chas. A. Badger, R. H. Hamlin, H. Cook, R. Porter, J. V. Ayer, Geo. W. Gage, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Hins, E. D. Osband, Geo. Tiffany, G. [illegible], Jonks, J. Parsons, Chas. G. Prescott, C. H. [illegible], J. B. Stearns, and five hundred others.

ROOM 22, TREMONT HOUSE, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note was handed me a few moments since. In accepting the proposed ovation, let me take this opportunity of testifying my gratitude and pleasure at this unmerited compliment, the public of Chicago have ever encouraged Mrs. Florence and myself, in the difficult and laborious walks of our profession, and the present instance, lays me under infinite obligations to them.
Mr McVicker proposes Wednesday, for the evening of the Benefit, trusting this will meet your approval.
I am with great respect, yours and the public's servant,
W. J. FLORENCE.
To Messrs. Cook, Flint, Gage, Colvin and others.
fe19-e7811

KINGSBURY HALL.
LAST WEEK,
And Splendid Change of Programme.
THIODON'S
Museum of Arts.
Admission..........................25 Cents.
Children...........................15 Cents.
Reserved Seats for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
fe19e78-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Cor. of Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison.
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustic and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress—28 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $25,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now comprising 100 portraits, a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture, for which he was awarded the medal at the World's Fair in Paris—"Webster's reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls are offered for rent for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

122 - - Clark Street - - 122
BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
—AT THE—
Lamp and Oil Emporium.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
LOOK AT OUR MACHINES
Before Purchasing and Remember These Facts:
We warrant every Machine and keep them in repair free of expense.
These Machines make the Lock Stitch, which is alike on both sides of the fabric.
We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick and thin, without change of tension.
MASON & BAXTER,
Sole Agents for the Northwest,
96 CLARK STREET,
UNDER THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and city in the Northwest.

GROVER & BAKER'S
[illegible]
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

Mottoes for the Day.

I will suffer death before I will consent, or advise my friends to consent, to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward. [SALMON P. CHASE.

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery, either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

The project of a steamboat channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, to which we alluded a few days since, it is well known, has engaged the earnest attention of some of the best citizens of Illinois. Its practicability at small cost, is not an open question, *and the experience of the last few months sufficiently demonstrates its necessity.* With such a channel drawing a certain supply of water from our great lakes, maintaining thus a requisite stage for business in the Illinois at all times, boats from the Upper and Lower Mississippi, and all tributaries, with the produce of the great region trading upon them, would deliver their cargoes on Lake Michigan, to be taken thence to New York through her canals and over her railroads, to Boston and other Eastern cities, or through the St. Lawrence to a foreign market. It would reverse the natural course of trade in the Valley of the Mississippi, which, for years, almost wholly followed the current of that great river to the Gulf, but which the system of railroads has largely modified.

The limited capacity of the channel now in use, with its uncertainty, does not enable it to offer a practicable route to produce and merchandise from distant points, say St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis and St. Paul, seeking an Eastern or a foreign market, and the reliance of the business of the great Mississippi basin is the river to New Orleans and the Gulf.

The enlargement of the proposed channel would give to the entire region embraced in the basin of the Mississippi an outlet cheaper and more expeditious than by the river and the Gulf, and all the cotton of the Arkansas, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee Rivers could be delivered through this channel and by the way of the Lakes, at New York and other points, as cheaply and expeditiously as by New Orleans.

The dissolution of the Union would render this channel an inevitable necessity. The thriving, producing millions clustering upon the Upper Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri, would never consent to pass their products under the frowning batteries of a foreign power, friendly or otherwise. *The proffer of "the free navigation of the Mississippi" under such circumstances would be but an idle mockery.*

It is due to the loyal, Union-loving West, to the enormous commercial interests involved, and to sound governmental policy that the nation should change the position of dependence under which so many of its citizens, and so large interests rest; and by equalizing its facilities and advantages of commercial transit, remove a temptation to use the strength of a natural outlet or position to lay exactions and impose conditions inconsistent with the character and dignity of a free people. The possession of power begets a disposition to use it even wrongfully, and how liable men are to yield to the temptation, the history of passing events painfully demonstrates.

Let us then profit by the experience which has been so freely tendered us, and by establishing a position of independence give additional guarantees for maintaining peaceful and fraternal relations.

THE EXISTING STATUS.

The argument of those persons who insist that President Lincoln ought to maintain the "existing status," amounts precisely to this: That whereas, President Buchanan has proved himself an imbecile and a traitor, his successor in office ought to be a partial idiot and a moderate secessionist! The logic of the Louisville *Journal*, under this head, runs altogether to the point, that the Government of the United States ought to be consistent with itself—in other words, that President Lincoln's method with treason ought to be copied after President Buchanan's treatment of the same disease. This will strike some people oddly. As well might it be urged that the new Administration ought to copy after the old one in the matter of Lecompton Constitutions, Indian Trust Fund bonds, live oak contracts, mule auctions and public printing swindles. If South Carolina has stolen three forts, one cutter, and one custom house, let her keep them, says the *Journal*. If Florida has seized a navy yard, and Louisiana $900,000 in coin, let us not disturb the "existing status." If piracy and treason have run riot for ninety days—if the American flag has been fired upon in an American harbor—if United States arsenals and hospitals have been pillaged by mobs in half a dozen States—if United States mails have been rifled and United States vessels been captured—if United States laws have been defied and trampled on with impunity—let us *wait*. Let us wait and see whether the people will not, at some future time, sanction the villainy and allow the felons to go unwhipped of justice. By the same argument we can show how wise and salutary it would be for the ministers of the law to let horse thieves and counterfeiters go unpunished this year expecting that the Legislature next year will repeal the laws against horse-stealing and counterfeiting. When a horse has been stolen, the "existing status" is that of an honest man unjustly deprived of his property and a thief running away with it. Let the existing status be preserved, says the *Journal*. Let us wait and give the people an opportunity to sanction the theft. Perhaps the owner didn't need the horse. Perhaps horse-stealing is not a bad thing in the long run, et cetera.

Now we apprehend that the first thing to be done after Mr. Lincoln arrives at the White House, is to ascertain *whether there is a government of the United States.* The existing status is that of no government at all. The Constitution has provided for a government, but it know no such thing as the existing status. To maintain the existing status of treason and anarchy, is to abjure the Constitution and to set at naught the most solemn oaths. To allow the federal property in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana to remain in the hands of the robbers is to [illegible] the highest crime known to the [illegible] a premium upon rebel[illegible]

while the Constitution of the United States has a defender at the head of Government. It war is to follow the impartial execution of the laws—the defense and protection of the public property—the even-handed justice meted to all citizens of the United States alike—upon their heads be the responsibility and the consequences, who violate the law, confiscate the property and make common cause with the traitors. Whether seven States or twenty unite in overthrowing the Constitution, they must prove themselves stronger than the Government before one iota of the law remains unfulfilled. It is a solemn thing to draw the sword in vindication of the nation's honor, but it is more solemn and far less tolerable to permit treason to stalk rampant over one inch of the national domain. Better that the land were drenched in blood—better that the conflict should go on till but one man were left defending the Constitution as our fathers made it—than that the damnable deeds which have disgraced the American name during the past three months, should become precedents for future ages. In saying these things we do not disparage the valor of our Southern brothers. As brave men lived before Agamemnon, so brave men have lived since—so do brave men live now, South as well as North of Mason & Dixon. We will not belittle the character of the strife which may grow out of a firm, determined administration of the government. But that the administration of President Lincoln will be firm and determined — that it will recognize no existing status save that which the Constitution recognizes—that it will restore the status which existed on the sixth day of November last, with all the power vested in its arm by the laws of the land—we know full well. That it will place no obstacles in the way of any action which the people may legally take, whether to amend the Constitution, to sanction secession, or to do any other thing which a free people may do, is most true. But it will never, never, never make a truce with anarchy, or hold a moment's parley with treason.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.

The world does move. The territorial doctrine embodied in the Breckinridge Platform, the Crittenden, Guthrie and the Border States propositions, was invented, not discovered, by JOHN C. CALHOUN, and was first publicly broached in the United States Senate in 1847—only fourteen years ago. When proclaimed, its inventor was a *quasi* member of the Democratic party of which Mr. Benton, of Missouri, was the acknowledged chief. Benton made unrelenting war upon it at once, as a heresy that would sooner or later ruin the party, and finally work a dissolution of the Union. Every Democratic Senator and every Whig Senator of that day espoused the distinguished Missourian's view of the dogma, for supporting which Mr. Calhoun was placed outside of all healthy political organization. Mr. C. stood alone with his bantling for a few years, and during all that time it was nowhere more justly unpopular than in the Slave States. But the world does move. The heresy got a foothold in the extreme South; then, in Missouri, then, through the Nebraska bill of 1853, in the North; then it controlled the Democratic Convention of 1856; then, sanctified itself in the Dred Scott decision; and now seeks recognition at the hands of the whole people, by an amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Such, in brief, is the history of the "plan of adjustment" which, under threat of dissolution of the Union as the alternative, the Republicans are asked to accept. The world has moved to some purpose; but during all these years—backward toward Despotism.

The election of Lincoln is a guaranty the motion shall be reversed; and if the men of the North are true to themselves, and if they do not accept as a part of their creed, for any portion of the public domain, that dogma which the Democratic party, only fourteen years ago, kicked out of the Senate as something too monstrous to be entertained, the country will peacefully return to the doctrines and practices which have the sanction of the men who fought the Revolution, made the Constitution and thereby laid the foundations of the State! What the country wants is not Calhounism—the miserable belief that the Constitution authorizes property in slaves—that slaves may go anywhere under the shadow of the American flag, and that slavery is right—a thing to be carefully cared for and industriously extended; but a conviction that slavery is an evil, entailed by a darker age, to be gotten rid of by constitutional means and philanthropic endeavor, in God's good time; that, while it lasts, it lives by local law, not Federal guaranty; and that, in accordance with the policy of Jefferson, the territories must be free. The latter belief is the salvation of the State.

Republicans of Illinois, stand fast, and you can bury Calhounism and its adjunct Secessionism, seven feet deep in a grave from which no hand shall ever raise it. You are at the turning point. The two doctrines—the doctrine of Jefferson and that of Calhoun—stand face to face in a final grapple. Compromise is a Republican defeat, and defeat in a cause like ours is an eternal disgrace.

THE GUTHERIE PROPOSITION.

Elsewhere in this day's paper, we print the proposition adopted by a sub-committee of the Peace Conference at Washington. It is said to have originated with Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, poor Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, and an avowed friend and ardent supporter of the system of Human Slavery. His plan, like all the others from the South and Mr. Kellogg's from the North, establishes and protects Slavery in all the Territory South of the Missouri Compromise line; hence, like all the others, it is a flagrant violation of the principle upon which the Republican party achieved its victory—an outrage upon the usage of the Republic—a plain surrender of a great constitutional idea that Slavery is a local and an exceptional institution. It is, in a word, a plan for denationalizing freedom, and endorsing the most odious and iniquitous of Despotisms. It cannot probably be adopted by the Conference; or if the timidity and inanity of the majority who compose that least august and most irresponsible of volunteer Congresses should sanction it, the country would promptly and indignantly reject it. The day has not come in which two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the States, are prepared to tinker up and amend the Federal Constitution, to insert therein new guarantees for an institution which the Fathers of the Republic would not allow to be named in that sacred instrument. When that time arrives, neither the Constitution nor the Union is worth a thought for its preservation. The purposes of both are defeated, and the guarantees of liberty are destroyed.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

We trust that there is enough of honor and fidelity left among the legislators of Wisconsin, to prevent the passage of the bill before them, for destroying the validity of contracts and unjustly punishing the capitalists who have lent money for railroad purposes, on farm mortgages given by the people of that State. There has been a vast amount of wrong perpetrated by these mortgages; but the remedy for that is in the courts, not in the legislature and in enactments which shake confidence in the righteousness of Law. Let us entreat men of sense, if there be any such who have embarked in this thing, to draw back and examine again the ground upon which they propose to stand.

Valparaiso, Ind., Post-Office.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 16, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At the Convention to-day for nominating a Postmaster, the whole number of votes cast was 301. M. A. Salisbury received 199 votes, being a majority of all the votes cast. [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Peace Conference—The Breckinridge Platform—The Object of its Adoption—Political Character of the Delegates—Virginia Convention—Its Classification and Objects—The Cotton States—The Lever Under Virginia—New Mexico Coming—U. S. Soldiers in Texas—Cost of their Maintenance—Pacific Road and the Tariff—The Protests Pouring in—Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Peace Conference will commence the discussion of the report of the Committee of Twenty, as there are only that many States represented. The committee, by two majority, adopted the main feature of the plan introduced by Guthrie of Kentucky. It is substantially the Crittenden scheme, but more odious and offensive in its wording and details. It is vastly more abominable than the Breckinridge platform. It is the price which the Republicans are demanded to *pay* for the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which they are constitutionally entitled. The principal section of Guthrie's scheme is in these words:

"In all territory south of 36:30, *involuntary servitude is recognized*, as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States or be under a territorial government; and neither *Congress nor the Territorial Government* shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said Territory from taking with them *persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State* from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States courts of said Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights *shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government, under or according to the laws of the State* from whence the person bound to such service may have been taken."

This proposition, it will be perceived, extends the slave laws of the Southern States into all Territories south of 36:30, which is going a long step beyond the odious Breckinridge platform. Republicans are asked to surrender their principles and accept this pro-slavery overture as one of the articles of an adjustment. It is not believed that it can pass the Conference. There is no "previous question," and talk is unlimited. And even were it adopted by a majority vote, it would be binding on nobody. It is absurd to suppose that two-thirds of both branches of Congress would propose it as an amendment to the Constitution, or that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States would adopt it. The parties who are advocating it have not the faintest expectation that the people of the North can be coerced into accepting it. But they want to use it as a lever wherewith to heave the border States out of the Union, and split the Republican party at the same time. Instead of being "Peace Commissioners," they are nothing but partisan blacklegs, playing at the game of disunion, and the Northern Democratic demagogues are their partners in the game. A man must be very blind who cannot perceive this fact. The leading delegate from Virginia is Seddon, who is a bitter and malignant disunionist. His plan is to offer such propositions as the North cannot accept, and on their refusal, call on Virginia to secede.

The Secession Convention of that State is now in session. The members are divided into three classes—1st, Secessionists *per se*; 2d, conditional Secessionists; 3d, unconditional Union men. The first class number forty members, the second eighty and the third thirty. The second class declare that if the North does not yield to the South its demands, they will join the disunionists and take the State out of the Union. Nothing less than the constitutional right to establish Slavery in free territory, and have it protected by Federal law, will satisfy them. The platform of the Breckinridge party must be made a part of the Constitution of the United States, or away they go! The Republicans must renounce their principles and aid in the exaltation and perpetuation of human bondage. They must concede the right of two men to make a third man a slave. Property in man must be recognized by the Federal Government, and vast acres of free soil must be reduced to Slavery.

But after having made all these cowardly and humiliating concessions, no guarantee will be given that the border Slave States will remain in the Union. The best informed Virginians in this city are free to say that the continuance of their States in a Northern alliance, with a Southern Confederation in existence, is out of the question; that the feelings and sympathies of Virginia will carry her into the Southern Confederacy in spite of all concessions and compromises. The Legislature of Virginia resolved, almost unanimously, that "the destiny of the State was with the South," which, doubtless, reflected the sentiments of the eastern section of the State at least.

It is believed at Richmond that the seven Cotton States, Texas inclusive, have left the Union, for good; that the secession is irrevocable, and nothing but irresistible and over-mastering force can retain them. If the Government employs force to maintain its authority in the seceded States, Virginia and other border States are pledged to make common cause with the Cotton States. If no force is used, the Southern Confederacy will have a right to claim an acknowledgement of its independence. Because, when the General Government ceases to exercise its jurisdiction, other nations have a perfect right to regard that Confederacy as permanently established, and send ambassadors to its capital.

A letter from a leading "conservative" member of the Virginia Convention to a Union member of Congress says: "That no matter "what concessions may be made by the border "States for the purpose of retaining them, Vir"ginia, at least, will not consent to remain in "the Union without the Cotton States; and "that he had no idea the Cotton States would "ever again consent to link their fortunes "and destiny with the Free States." He predicted that "Virginia would be out of the Union before six months, and perhaps before as many weeks. The attraction towards a Southern Confederacy is irresistible among the slave-breeders of the Old Dominion, who sell annually twenty million dollars worth of "niggers" to the cotton States. The Congress of the Southern Confederacy have inserted a provision in their Constitution which reads thus: "The Congress shall also have power to *prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.*"

What Northern concessions will weigh a feather against the scorching force of this interdiction? Northern doughfaces will discover that they have eaten dirt to no purpose. The overmastering worship of the negro acts with the power of gravitation on all communities engaged in the slave traffic.

The delegate from the Territory of New Mexico has received information that the Legislature has passed an act for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution, which is to be held in May next. The delegates are to meet in June to discharge the duties which will be imposed upon them, and the Constitution they form is afterwards to be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection, at a general election to be held in September. If this be done, and New Mexico, which contains a population of 93,024, by the late census, shall apply next winter for admission into the Union as a free State, what will the compromisers have to say? They are bent on establishing slavery in New Mexico by an amendment to the Constitution. One of their compromise demands should be to exclude her admission until after slavery has been firmly fixed and established there. If New Mexico were in the Union the Union-savers would be stripped of most of their stock in trade. It is doubtful whether there would be enough left to continue in business.

The number of United States soldiers in Texas at present is not less than 3500, scattered along the Rio Grande and the Camanche frontier, to protect the settlers from Indian and Mexican marauders. The cost of maintaining this large force exceeds two millions a year, and furnishes the farmers and graziers of Texas with regular cash customers for immense quantities of meat, fodder and grain. Among the rights which Texas may expect to enjoy when they secede will be doing all their own fighting, and losing this market for their surplus products. It also costs the General Government between six hundred and seven hundred thousand dollars to furnish the Texans with their mail matter.

The Pacific Railroad bill, which came back from the Senate with sundry amendments, was before the House, and the amendment proposing that the central road shall go *via* Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas river, inserted by the Senate, was stricken out by a vote of 95 yeas to 61 nays, and the original provision reinserted. Other Senate changes will be removed from the bill. It is doubtful whether it can become a law this session. It is understood that Buchanan will veto the bill if it should pass.

The spare time of the Senate is consumed on the consideration of the new tariff bill. The section reducing the period which goods may be bonded—three years to ninety days—is sharply combatted by the importers. But if the three year's be retained, it will be a long while before the government experiences much benefit from the new tariff, and speedy relief is absolutely essential.

A great many protests against the Crittenden slave code proposition, are pouring into the Senate and House, and scores of petitions are being received praying that the Constitution may be let alone, and that the laws may be enforced. Gov. Bingham presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, demanding that no concessions or compromises be made with traitors and rebels. He sustained the resolutions with a capital speech.

Senator Wilkinson presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of enforcing the laws and against the extension of slavery. In the course of some remarks in support of the resolutions, Senator Wilkinson said that if Senators desired to ascertain the true sentiment of the country, they must get off the sidewalks, and go into the rural districts among the uncontaminated masses, who have not been corrupted and cannot be coerced or frightened into a surrender of their sentiments or honor. He asked Crittenden why he was demanding odious concessions from the Republicans, while he never had the courage to utter a word of reproof against traitors who were destroying the Union. He advised him to lay his axe at the root of the right tree. The Republicans were all sound Union men, and did not need either his exhortations or rebukes. They had done no wrong and intended none. CHICAGO.

Kellogg in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 16 1861.

DEAR TRIBUNE: Having made many enquiries of the leading men in this city and vicinity, in reference to the reception of Judge Kellogg's proposition, I am prepared to say that the sentiment of repudiation both of the man and the principle has *obtained*, almost universally, and meetings will be held to give utterance to this feeling. The Republican party believe that they have been outraged and betrayed, and "curses, not loud but deep," are showered on the devoted head of the M. C. We are stronger here in Republican votes as you know and are growing stronger every day. But if [illegible] to have many such blows from our [illegible]

friends, such as we have received recently, then good bye to a united party in *Peoria*.

The prospects for spring business are good. Our packers have nearly finished their winter's work, and are satisfied with the pecuniary result; the farmers are busy getting ready for an early start, and in fact, activity and life pervades every part of our "social system." The two insurance companies which have their home offices here are doing well; and by their capital and business are adding largely to the resources of the city. They are well managed and have the confidence of the "People at Home." Your truly, *

FROM WISCONSIN.

Legislature Doings—Old and New Claims—$5,000 to Kansas—Exemption—Relief for Banks—Relief for Farm Mortgagors.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16, 1861.

Business in the Legislature has advanced somewhat during the past week; a considerable number of bills introduced and several passed; few, however, of much importance. A motion for a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote between the two Houses on the Virginia Commissioner question, was on Wednesday laid on the table by a majority of two. A bill has passed changing the time of selling lands for delinquent taxes from April to May. The Senate bill providing the same compensation for talesmen as regular jurors, was lost in the Assembly.

An old claim of some $100,000 by the company who were authorized a good many years ago to construct a canal from Rock river to Milwaukee, but who accomplished little more than the building a dam and providing a fine water power at Milwaukee, a claim which has been presented by Byron Kilbourn and others to the Legislature every year, was rejected as usual the other day. By the way, I see that sundry Milwaukeeans are memorializing the Legislature for a grant of swamp land, or other assistance, to aid them in building "two powerful propellers" to run to Grand Haven, and so keep up competition with Chicago. If any outsider had intimated that Milwaukee was not able to "go it alone" in any contest with your city, what an outcry there would have been! The aid will probably be given about as soon as a law is passed making it a penal offence to buy goods elsewhere than in Milwaukee.

The Senate bill giving $5,000 for the relief of Kansas passed the Assembly Thursday, by a vote of 47 to 29. Nearly all the Democrats present, with about a dozen Republicans, voted against it. It was opposed on the ground of unconstitutionality, because, as claimed, there had been stealing in time past, and there was no sufficient guarantee for the right use of the money, and doubts were expressed whether the suffering was so great as represented. Some feared it would be a bad precedent. [One member thought Kansas could issue bonds and supply her own wants in that way, ignoring the fact that the Legislature of that State could not meet till late in March, and that aid, to be of use, must be given now. It seemed strange that the Democrats so generally opposed the bill, as if it was a party measure, when some at least of them had friends and brethren suffering for want of the aid proposed to be given, and when it goes to all parties alike. A bill was proposed adding to the property at present exempt from execution, 50 bushels of seed wheat.

Our present laws, with their exemption of 40 acres of farming land, or a quarter of an acres of city property, with all improvements thereon, regardless of cost, furniture, carriage, horses &c. &c., is admirably adapted to encourage rascality and facilitate the defrauding of creditors. Mr. Caverno of Milwaukee introduced a bill in the Assembly, some time since, limiting the value of an exempt homestead to $1,500 in country or village, and $3,000 in city. There has been considerable discussion on this bill within a few days. An amendment has been offered limiting the value of property exempt to $5,000. There is small probability of the bill becoming a law in any shape. On the other hand, there are some who seek to so extend the principle of exemption, as to leave nothing for a creditor to lay his hands on.

A resolution was yesterday adopted recommending the Bank Comptroller to defer calling on the banks for additional securities, until the Legislature shall have time to make provision for present exigencies. It is claimed that a call on the banks now, in the depressed condition of the stock market, would operate most injuriously, and that a little time, as in 1857, will probably bring restoration of confidence, and the people be saved from loss. It is difficult to devise a remedy for the existing state of our currency, if, as has generally been held, it is necessary to submit to the people all amendments to the Banking law.

Yesterday the Committee appointed to report a plan for the relief of the Railroad Farm Mortgagors brought in a bill. It is entitled, "Concerning proceedings in Courts in certain cases." It is drawn up with great legal subtlety, and seems to provide for and against all possible action to collect the farm mortgages. It should be entitled, "A bill to destroy and set aside the obligation of contracts, and to prevent the collection of farm mortgages." The bill was hardly printed before it was pressed upon the consideration of the Senate yesterday morning, under suspension of the rules. There was barely a majority of the Senate present, and the bill was passed by a vote of 14 to 3. Whether a like snap judgment will be taken in the Assembly remains to be seen. It would appear that a bill of this importance should receive as much consideration as a resolution calling for more postage stamps or stationery.

I had purposed saying something in this letter with reference to the approaching judicial election and candidates, but must reserve it to another time.

Most of our snow went off the first of the week, but we have been receiving a new supply almost constantly since Wednesday evening, and the roads are much obstructed. PLUS.

Letter from an Old Soldier.

Editors of the Tribune;

There has been much said *pro* and *con* in reference to the reinforcing of the gallant Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, the majority of the people thinking it next to impossible, and amongst them many, or rather some, who consider themselves military men. As I have had a good many years' experience in such matters, (having served throughout the whole of the Burmese war, thirty years ago, while in the employ of the British government,) I would pronounce the thing quite feasible, and that, too, without the loss of more than half a dozen men—unless the South Carolinians are more expert gunners than I take them to be—and think that I may safely say that every officer in our naval service will bear me out in my opinion. But then what is there gained when this is accomplished, unless the necessary supplies can be landed with them? and it would be cruel indeed to supply the men to the gallant band without the necessary supplies, as it is stated they have now very few rations on hand in the fort. Now, in the landing of the supplies, I grant, there may be a little more difficulty, as it would take a much longer time than the disembarking a few hundred men; but even then, very few, if any, more men need be sacrificed, although it might be attended with the loss of one of the steamers (out of two) that would be required for the undertaking. Naval men will at once see how this can be accomplished with two propellers—and *not side-wheel steamers*—sufficiently strong and staunch to allow the working of *four* long twenty-four-pounders on a side. And I would here gladly further explain my plan of operations, had I not communicated it to the proper department at Washington, to be acted upon (or not) as they may think advisable.

It is to be devoutly hoped that our Government will yet put forth its strong arm to bring these traitors to their senses; and although it is almost too much to hope for anything from our present imbecile Chief Magistrate, I do not despair of his successor, the glorious son of our own State, who will without flinching do his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty. Let us put our confidence in him; rely upon it, he will not disappoint us. Respectfully yours,

GEO. HENTIG.

NEOGA, Feb. 14, 1861.

Mr. Washburne in Response to the Germans.

[Translated for the Tribune from the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1861.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Esq., Editor Staats Zeitung, Chicago:—

I desire to tender to you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your kindness in transmitting to me a copy of your paper containing the resolutions of the German people on the present condition of the country. The resolutions do honor to our patriotic German friends, to whom the country is so deeply indebted for the vindication of the great principles of republican liberty achieved in the election of Abraham Lincoln as our Chief Magistrate. Our German friends believe with me, that the recent election meant something, and that the results of our victory are not to be surrendered up by cowardly politicians bending to the clamor of traitors and obedient to the demands of rebels. I accepted the Chicago Platform as the declaration of faith of the Republican party, and I stand by the principles therein enunciated; and the more they are challenged the more anxious I am to accept the responsibility of holding to them. I have no compromises to offer or accept. I abide by the Union and the Constitution, and demand the enforcement of the laws in pursuance of that sacred instrument. If I can obtain the floor, I may make a speech on the subject of our present discontents, and give my views to my constituents. That, however, can hardly be necessary, for I must have served them here to but little purpose for eight years, if there be a single man in my district, or in the State either, who does not know where I must necessarily stand in this crisis.

Very truly yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

THE GREAT CRISIS.

Facts and Speculations from Various Sources.

THE FIRE-EATERS DISPLEASED.

The wise measures adopted by General Scott for the preservation of the capital do not please the fire-eaters. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* makes the following contemptible attack upon the veteran commander:

"Old 'Fuss and Feathers' is concentrating quite rapidly his regulars in this city, and at points near by and convenient. He has been for some weeks bringing them on in detachments, and must now have 800 or 1,000 troops here. He has artillery enough here for an army of 5,000 men. You meet Uncle Sam's livery at every turn of the street, and every day parts of a battery go galloping down Pennsylvania avenue to the great delight of the chambermaids and children, and the terror of nervous old ladies; and by the way, I am assured that one or two persons have actually gone crazy from terror and excitement, caused by General Scott's military preparations. The old gentleman, if he goes on with his pomp and parade of war, will either soon have the asylum of the District crowded with lunatics, or he will strut himself to death before the 4th of March—the latter a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The same correspondent confesses the result of the late election in Virginia to be exceedingly unfavorable to secession:

"As for Virginia, I suppose the result of the election for delegates to the convention last Monday *has satisfied you that there is no danger of her seceding.* The submissionists have carried everything, not more than forty secessionists having been elected out of the one hundred and fifty or more delegates to the convention. *Virginia, we fear, will cast her lot with the North, for even should the Convention, by any possibility, pass the ordinance of secession, my own opinion is the people would vote it down.*

"The fact is the Virginians of the present day are a clever enough set of fellows to smoke a cigar or drink a julip with, but they are excessively indolent, fond of ease and of federal office. In the Old Dominion there are a great many Republicans, open and secret; a great many timid and irresolute folks, who fear a change, and go into fits nearly at the prospect of a revolution; a great many old 'respectabilities,' who would rather lose liberty than their money, and prefer any day sacrificing their principles to their lives. These would all combine and vote down the ordinance of Secession. *Mark my word, if Virginia ever goes out she will have to be pushed out.*"

THE REAL MEANING OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

On the first page of to-day's *Evening Post* we give a letter from a correspondent in Virginia, calling attention to the salient features of the contest in Virginia, showing that the people of that State have pronounced so emphatically in favor of the Union that the power of the secessionists is broken. The following from the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, sheds additional light on the subject:

"The masses, seem, in a great measure, to have ignored old party divisions and to have emancipated themselves from the thraldom of party leaders. Hence, the strongest Whig counties are found electing men of Democratic antecedents, and on the other hand, the staunchest Democratic counties have returned men who have hitherto voted with the Whigs. *There is a deep meaning in all this. It shows that the people are devoted to the Government which was bequeathed to them by their fathers.* It shown that their is a patriotic chord in the popular heart which needs only to be touched to produce a vibration from the banks of the Ohio to the seaboard. *As soon as the people were satisfied the country was in danger they rose in the majesty of their strength, snapped the pack threads of party, and pronounced the doom of demagogues* and conspirators who had brought the evils upon the country.

"The result of the recent election is full of meaning in other respects. The Legislature, wisely rejecting the counsels of extreme men, who, under the disguise of devotion to Southern rights, meditated the overthrow of the government, had initiated a line of policy having for its object the restoration of peace and harmony to our distracted country. Rejecting the proposition to 'hitch' Virginia to the car of South Carolina, that body prudently determined to decline the entangling alliance, and to place the proud old commonwealth in the attitude of a mediator, staying the hands of the belligerents, and tendering the olive branch of peace."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The new "Confederacy" is in trouble. Everybody wants office. The Georgians are the most clamorous, and next to them come the patriots of Alabama. A letter in the Baltimore *American*, dated at Montgomery, tells the story:

"As I have hitherto predicted, it is evident that Georgia will have the greatest share of honor and offices in the new nationality—one of her sons, Howell Cobb, is President of the Provincial Congress. Georgia, I begin to think, is a little too greedy. She aspires to too much of the plunder. Thus far she has had more than her share; but unsatisfied with the lion's portion, she would with her energy swamp all the slower craft. Already the Georgians are flocking to the capital with the smell of fat offices in their nostrils—and to make the object even more attainable, like Vandals, they will try to carry off the Capital to their own State.

"Next foremost in the hunt for office stands Alabama. This, however, is but natural and to be expected, since the sessions of the Congress are held in the capital of the State."

THE SOUTHERN CRY OF HUNGER AGAIN.

We have already called attention to the cry for food that comes from the South. The Mobile *Advertiser* of Friday last follows up its counsel to the planters to "raise their own provisions," and to let cotton go. We quote:

"The fear that the next crop of cotton will fall very short in consequence of our political troubles, is forcing up prices immensely, and we may look for no depression of rates, and may reasonably expect a very considerable appreciation on those already ruling. We shall sell this crop at large prices; *but we conjure our planters not to be so unwisely encouraged by it as to put in very heavy crops for next year, to neglect corn culture,* and to buy negroes and lands at high prices on the hypothesis that a large next season's crop will sell as well. And for these reasons, viz: The same apprehension (of uncertainty of future supply) which is stimulating the purchase of the current crop at any rates, *will deter the investment of more capital in cotton manufacture,* which has heretofore been regulated by supply and prospective supply of raw material. This failure of increased British demand for cotton, aided by the depressed demand of the North, coming in conjunction with a heavy crop next season, *will undoubtedly drive down prices lower* than will be comfortable for planters who have sacrificed everything else to the one object of making a "big crop." We need hardly say that prospective foreign war influences will have weight in the depression of prices and the raising of prices of supplies. Let the next crop be a moderate one, and let the planters raise a large proportion of their own provisions."

THE REACTION IN THE GULF STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on the 11th, says:

Letters received in this city from North Alabama and parts of Georgia represent a great reaction in progress against the secession movement. So strong is this feeling in some quarters that they are said to refuse to acknowledge the secession ordinance, and keep the stars and stripes flying. The same feeling prevails in portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the question naturally arises, will the Southern Confederacy use coercion against its refractory subjects?

A letter from a Georgia member of Congress was shown around the House of Representatives to-day, in which he deplores the reaction in the popular mind in the Gulf States, and fears its increase if a compromise is effected satisfactory to the Border States.

FORTRESS MONROE.

As some discussion is going on about the armament of Fortress Monroe, Va., it may not be out of place to give an account of it. A few pieces of loose ordnance have been sent down lately; but the mounted battery remains almost in its usual state. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five, which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of iron. There are, besides, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Rap, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eight eight-inch columbiads and fifty-four forty-two guns, all casemated, and eight ten-inch columbiads and forty-six nine-inch ditto, all *en barbette*.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

WHEREAS, By virtue of a resolution adopted by the people of the State of South Carolina, in Congress assembled, power is given to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare and establish Martial Law over any of the coasts, islands and waters in and near Charleston harbor, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the public service may require such a measure:

Now, know ye, that I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, in the exercise of the authority thus given to me, do declare and proclaim that, from this time until further orders from me, MARTIAL LAW is established in and over Sullivan's Island, and the waters and marshes adjacent.

1. No person or persons shall, in or upon the limits of Moultrieville, sell, dispose of or give any spirituous liquors, without the permit, in writing, of the commanding officer at that Island.

2. No person or persons shall land upon the shores of Moultrieville, or depart therefrom, without the permit of the commanding officer at that place, or Gen. Dunovant.

3. No person or persons living at Moultrieville shall communicate with any of the posts established there, without the written permit of the officer.

4. No person or persons living at Moultrieville shall be at large in the streets or thoroughfares thereof, between the hours of *tattoo* and *reveille*, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that Island.

5. No boat, or vessel, except those in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, shall visit Moultrieville without the written permit of Gen. Dunovant; and within the limits thus designated, the military power is made supreme in the enforcement of these regulations, and the officers in command are invested with full authority to govern and regulate all persons therein found, according to military law, and without any subjection or responsibility to the civil authorities and tribunals, or any process thereof; and all persons found within the said limits are strictly enjoined and commanded to obey and conform to the commands of the said officers in the aforesaid regulations, on pain of the military penalties otherwise to ensue.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the great seal of the State, this [L. S.] ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. F. W. PICKENS.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY GROANS.

Our readers will perceive that the United States Constitution, with a few emendations, has been adopted, and also, by a sweeping enactment, the United States laws, for the temporary government of the seceding States confederated at Montgomery.

We regret that any Provisional Government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disappointment and surprise at the Government and laws enacted. It seems that the United States Protective Tariff of '57 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the Constitution. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern Government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of Protective Tariff. The tariff of '57 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people of the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain is adverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission of duties or a partial imposition, it is still the same in effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves and in the results so far as foreign nations are concerned and their friendship, at this time, valuable to us. In each respect Free Trade is the true policy of the Confederate States.

We deem it also unfortunate and *mal apropos* that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave-trade. In our opinion it is a matter of policy and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our peoples. We think it a proper subject of legislation. We are willing to prohibit it by legal enactment, like any other topic of legislation. But while England imports her thousands of Coolie slaves, and France hers, under the farcical appellation of "apprentices"—while they are striving by these means to compete with us and supersede us, in producing the tropical productions of slave labor—while we have within our reach a large scope of fertile territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have ere long the silver mines of Arizona, and the teeming States of Mexico, to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness—it seems to us short-sighted, weak and sentimental to preclude forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our successful competition with the hypocritical nations of Europe.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FROM PRENTICE.

A Tennessee paper says that both wings of the Secession party in that State have been broken. Yes, its wings are broken, its tail-feathers plucked out, and its comb and spurs cut. Why doesn't it crow?

BEFORE AND AFTER SECESSION.—The State of Texas—the Republic of *Taxes*.

A very conservative and genial minister of this city, meeting one of his young friends in the street, looked with some curiosity upon what struck him as a blue rose on the hat of his friend, and inquired what it meant. "Sir," said the young blood, "that is the blue cockade!" "Cockade," echoed the minister, "cockade!" "Yes, sir, blue cockade. That's all right, ain't it sir?" "Yes," said the minister, "all right; *all right on the goose!*" The young man has not been seen since.

The Charleston *Mercury* advises South Carolina to hold on to her cotton six months so as to starve Great Britain and the North into an acknowledgement of her independence. 'Tis a bright suggestion. "Why don't you keep your clothes in a trunk, Pat?" "What an' go naked?"

CUTTING THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

A secession paper censures us for the intimation, that, in the event of dissolution and war, Northern miscreants might cut the levees of the Mississippi in high water and inundate the country. But it is best to look the truth directly in the face. There is no use in men's desperately shutting their eyes and souls to what they know in their hearts may be. Five men, or even a smaller number, might make a crevasse in a Mississippi levee in one hour; and would men who steal niggers in time of peace be any too good to cut embankments in time of war? Would they have any more scruples in cutting banks than in cutting throats? There can be no doubt that if dissolution and war shall come, both sections will be overwhelmed with the rushing tide of ruin. No mortal may tell which section could most injure the other. Every true heart must sicken at the fearful contemplation. Why, why will not the American people be wise and discard the counsels of resentment and revenge?—*Louisville Journal.*

PATRIOTISM AND TRADE.

The merchants of Mobile take rather a practical view of the secession business, and somewhat differing from that entertained by their clerks. The latter were the first to volunteer "to take the forts." It was a fine frolic, as there was no danger and a week's holiday. In their absence, however, some of the merchants supplied their places with other clerks, and the volunteers have nothing but their patriotism to subsist upon.

THE COCKADE COUCHANT.

All the blue cockades that adorned the hats of our citizens before the election have been removed. Those who wore them say they have done all they could do by voting for secession, and having thus given a public exhibition of their sentiments, there is no use in keeping the ribbon in their hats.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

MEAN AND CONEMPTIBLE.

The Mississippi members of Congress who lately retired left a monument of meanness behind them which should perpetuate their names as a continual "awful example" of what life in Washington may lead to. They directed the officers of the two branches not to send any letters or documents to them on account of their relation to the United States Government, but to get them franked by some member who does yet recognize that Government. That is, they will not have the packages franked with their own names, as coming from the General Government, but, too small to pay their own postage, they will compromise with their honor by begging some disunion member to put his frank upon their letters and documents. If that isn't the concentration of meanness, then it would be difficult to find it.

THE PUERILITY OF MADNESS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says: "We observe that the students of Franklin College, Georgia, burned Gen. Scott in effigy a few days ago, 'as a traitor to the South.' This is well. If any man living deserves such infamy, it is the Lieutenant-General of the (Yankee) United States. And we have a proposition to make, thereanent, to all the young men of the South, wherever scattered, at school or college, and that is, that they burn this man in effigy all through the South on the evening of the 4th of March next. The students of the South are an important class of our rising generation. Let them make an epoch in the history of our sunny land, to which legend, and tale, and song shall point in after years. Gen. Scott deserves this grand infamy. He is a traitor to the soil of his birth; false to all the principles of the commonwealth which nurtured him; the tool, willing, pliant, and bloody, of our oppressors; and it is meet that his name should descend to our posterity as a word of execration. What say the students?"

WHY TROOPS WERE ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Early as November last the acting Commander-in-Chief received intimations that the Capital would be in danger on or before the 4th of March. He was informed, from time to time, that bodies of armed men, with hostile intent against the incoming administration, were holding secret meetings, and forming the most diabolical designs against the Federal Capital. These secret meetings, according to his information, were held in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland (especially in the city of Baltimore) and in the city of Washington itself. At one time it was reported that a force of ten thousand men was organized in Virginia to invade the District of Columbia. A close surveillance was instituted in this city upon all military meetings of a secret and suspicious character. General Scott was kept regularly informed of the proceedings of at least one of these meetings, through the faithlessness of one of the conspirators. These organizations, there is reason to believe, at one time numbered some seven hundred men, and were daily or nightly increasing in numbers, until, from several causes, the interest appeared to decline, and at this time it has nearly, if not entirely, died out.

The decline in the ardor of the conspirators in this city may be ascribed to several causes. The principal, however, are two:—First, because the disturbing element of disunion was removed from Washington by the withdrawal of its chief advocates from Congress, and their departure to their homes. The absence of a formidable body of agitators, and the failure to receive their encouraging counsels, operated adversely to the cause the malcontents had espoused, and contributed largely to the discouragement of the whole project as laid down in the original programme. The second cause was the avowed intention of Gen. Scott to protect the capital at all hazards, even if he had to call out fifty thousand volunteer troops in addition to the regular army; and he may have to do so yet, for if Virginia and Maryland secede, the grand struggle, as General Scott knows, will be for the possession of the Federal Capital, the national archives and the concentrated grandeur of a Republic that has prospered beyond all example for three generations. The Commander-in-Chief argues with force that whichever of the two sections, North or South, holds possession of the archives of the Government, to that section will the governments of Christendom concede the right of recognition. And like a shrewd old warrior, profiting by his experience in the war with Mexico, General Scott—for to his advice and urgent counsels all the regular military movements toward the capital for the last two months may be attributed—has determined to hold fast to that government which is in possession, and to turn the public property over intact, so far as it lies in his power, to that which legally succeeds it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Sacrificing Party Interests.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE having spoken in condemnation of the compromising policy of Seward and Kellogg, a call for a public meeting has been issued by some persons in Chicago, of which the following is an extract:

"We, the undersigned, Republicans of the city of Chicago, who have heretofore left all political matters to politicians and editors, (who, we think, have, more or less, always misrepresented us), deem it high time and highly important that a meeting be called to have a fair expression on the political differences that now distract and divide the country, and believing that the series of articles emanating from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in regard to the Hon. William H. Seward and Judge Kellogg, is not endorsed by one-tenth of the Republicans of this city, but, on the contrary, that nineteen-twentieths of them are willing to abide by any fair adjustment of our differences, and have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Hon. William H. Seward, and so far do indorse all the efforts of Mr. Seward, and all others who truly love the love of the country at heart, are willing, *if need be, to sacrifice all party interests for our country's good.*"

These Republicans who have heretofore left all political matters to politicians and editors, are just the sort to come forward at the present moment with a cheerful readiness to turn Democrats or Belleverettis, or anything else that may be convenient. Having neglected their duties like sluggards hitherto, they naturally propose to abandon them like cowards now. Their support can't be worth much to anybody.

But what is the sacrifice of party interests which these Chicago patriots suggest as laudable? Is it merely the appointment of one set of men to office instead of another? Not at all. *It is the abandonment of principle.* It is essentially the same thing as siding with the British Government in the struggle of the Revolution. It is Toryism revived and applied to the more momentous questions now at issue. It is not merely the destruction of the Republican party as a political organization; it is the renunciation of the great truths, and the abjuration of the sacred obligations on which that party is based. Whoever now proposes to make new compromises with slavery—that is to say, real, and not sham compromises—proposes, more or less completely, to surrender the Territories to that accursed and pernicious institution, and virtually, if not explicitly, to admit that slaves are property which no State can rightfully exclude.

This is that is meant by sacrificing party interests; and however these gentlemen of Chicago, who have heretofore left politics to others, may think about it, we can tell them that the intelligent masses of the country, sincere Democrats as well as sincere Republicans, regard the proposal of such a sacrifice with mingled alarm and scorn—Republicans because they will not disgrace their country and themselves by forswearing their principles; Democrats because they, too, desire to have it proved that there is a North, and that Freedom can be as firm as Slavery can be insolent and aggressive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Guthrie's Peace Proposition.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Peace Congress by Hon. James Guthrie:

ARTICLE 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line East to West, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude; and in all territory North of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited, whilst it shall belong to the United States, or be under a territorial government, and in all territory South of said line, involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a territorial government; and neither Congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such person may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States courts of such territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the territorial government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall obtain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States North of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators South of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two-thirds vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART. 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Mexican Relations with the United States.

[Translated for the N. Y. Tribune from the *Estrella de Occidente*, official paper of Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 21.]

Since the rejection of the McLane-Ocampo treaty by the Senate of the United States, and the peculiar position of affairs in this Republic, the relations existing between the two countries is a subject worthy of serious consideration, and demands the careful attention of the wise and good of both countries. No man whose senses are not blunted by most perverse and stupid prejudice cannot but perceive that it is of the highest importance to Americans and Mexicans that friendly relations of the most intimate character should exist between the two greatest Republics in the world. Immediate neighbors, and occupying a favorable position on the North American continent, they are, and ought to be twin sisters in the race of improvement and progress in the New World; because, whatever measure of national policy may affect the one will necessarily have a powerful bearing and commanding influence on the destinies of the other. Let us not disguise the facts as they stare us in the face; let us not suffer our prejudices or our passions to lead us astray from the path which leads to safety and happiness.

Very soon the political relations of the United States will undergo a thorough change. The rule of the Democratic party—the great war-making and Slavery-extending party is at an end. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, has been elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority. The antecedents of Mr. Lincoln show that he cherishes friendly sentiments of the most honorable character toward the Mexican people. He is a disciple of the late Henry Clay, the friend of peace and Mexican nationality. Mr. Lincoln opposed the war of the United States with Mexico; he felt that it was an aggressive war, undertaken for selfish and mischievous purposes, and opposed its origin as far as was consistent with his duty as an American citizen. The election of Mr. Lincoln will have a salutary influence on the future of Mexican affairs. Instead of occupying an aggressive policy, he will become the friend and ally of this country, like Clay, and Benton, and Corwin, and assist our people, by all kind and friendly mediation, to rise superior to the ills of internecine strife, and become great, and powerful, and free, a shining light in the progress of nations. The war policy will cease; border feuds will be suppressed; Indian outrages and fillibuster raids will be discountenanced; reciprocal treaties of peace, commerce and friendship, will be inaugurated; works of internal improvement will be commenced; manufacturing establishments will spring up, and be encouraged; the great arteries of trade will be opened up on a friendly footing, and the internal sources of wealth—the subterranean passes of the hills and mountains—will be explored, and the rich ores be converted to the useful purposes of life; the inventive faculties of genius, enterprise and industry will be stimulated into action; good laws, good government, education and a free press, will soon convert the haunts of the red men and wild beasts into blooming gardens and fruitful fields. These are some of the events which the election of a Republican President in the United States foreshadows for this country. It will become the interest, no less than the stern duty, of England and France to second this wise and humane policy. The greatest business relations of the world require a state of peace. Woe betide the ruler of any great power who shall ruthlessly plunge his country into a mad and destructive war. It were better for him that he had never been born; or, if being born, it were better for him that a millstone were tied around his neck, than rush into such a wicked and headstrong career—the cap sheaf of "*war, pestilence and famine.*" May a merciful Providence render our rulers wise, and avert this dread disaster to a smiling land!

"Carolina Courtesy."

The Charleston *Mercury's* Washington correspondent, thus speaks of Hon. Andrew Johnson's noble speech. The *Mercury* publishes its contributor's slang without a word of protest against its coarseness:

Johnson, of Tennessee, made a ferocious onslaught upon South Carolina yesterday. He raked up all the filthy charges he could find in the *Tribune*, and in the Burlingame order of speeches, made at the time of the Brooks-Sumner affair, and heaped them upon the head of the Palmetto State. Abuse from Judas Iscariot could not be more welcome to John, the "beloved disciple," than Andrew's foul denunciations of a gallant and free people. Low-flung wretches never forgive gentlemen for being gentlemen. It is said by those who know him, that a thorough ablution would remove so thick a coating from Johnson's hide that his clothes wouldn't fit him, and the actual contact of clean linen with his skin would give him an attack of acute inflammatory rheumatism in less than thirty minutes. He hates those who differ from him in those respects, especially Carolinians. Senator Wigfall will make a defense of South Carolina against Johnson's charges, and we may expect a sound drubbing of Andy from Gen. Lane. It is a waste of powder. Johnson is the Sumner of the South—beneath notice.

☞ We call the attention of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the following beautiful paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury*, about the Northern Democracy who visited the Charleston Convention:

"It was an evil hour that they came to the soil of South Carolina to hold their Convention for the consummation of this goodly work. The soil is not congenial to the swindler. *We saw with disgust the sort of cattle representing States and parties—fourth rate county court lawyers—what they call in Georgia jack-leg lawyers—black-leg would be better; and a more impudent gang of plunderers, wire-pullers and swindlers, with a few exceptions, were never before congregated together, and with such party pretensions.* The claim of the Northern delegates was, in so many words, to have a platform so meaningless as to permit them to lie *ad libitum.*"

Custom House Instructions.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF ST. LOUIS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861.

The following instructions have been this day received from the Department at Washington:

"The action of officers under the authority of the State of Louisiana, in undertaking to collect the duties on imports, receive or cancel warehouse duties or transportation bonds, cannot be recognized; and importers at interior ports cannot be released from their liabilities to the United States, either by paying the duties demanded by the State Collector at New Orleans, or by his cancellation of transportation bonds."

The attention of merchants and importers is called to the above, and they are requested to act accordingly. Hereafter duties on goods coming to this port must be paid at this office. DANIEL H. DONEVAN, Collector.

Secession Salute from the Battery.

We are informed that a salute of six guns was really fired from the Battery on Monday afternoon in honor of the six seceding States. It must have been done very quietly, however, and it was only made public through a single newspaper, and is probably a fact now unknown except to a small circle. The entire credit of the act is due to S. J. Anderson, one of the deputy sheriffs, who claims Alexander H. Stephens as a personal friend, and to whom the compliment was mainly aimed.—*New York Tribune.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.
We will exhibit TUESDAY, FEB. 19th,
25 PIECES NEW SPRING SILKS,
At Two and Sixpence a Yard,
Spring de Laines,
An unlimited variety of
FRONTING LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
All of extra quality and finish, made expressly to our order.
300 Pieces New Genteel Styles Savella Cloths, for one shilling a yard.
100 Pieces SPRING PRINTS.
100 Pieces Novel styles SPRING GINGHAMS.
An unlimited variety of
White Goods of Every Kind,
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.,
EVERY PIECE A BARGAIN.
100 dozen Alexanders' Kid Gloves, of a new style, Spring Valentias, Travelling Dry Goods.
We shall be in daily receipt of New Spring Goods from this date.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
ja30-d951-9m2dpg 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
These Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
71..........Lake Street..........72.

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,
JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,
Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
fe16-d38-3m CALL AND SEE.

ALTERATION OF PREMISES.
DRY GOODS AT COST.
H. & E. GOODRIDGE
Having leased the Building, No. 129 North Desplaines street, and being about to connect it with their present store, intend offering the whole of their stock at COST previous to making the Alterations. Those desiring great bargains in
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
Will do well to call on
H. & E. GOODRIDGE,
127..........North Desplaines Street..........127
The public will find this a chance seldom met with, as this is positively a
BONA FIDE SALE.
The sale to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 18th, 1861.
fe16x104 127 North Desplaines street, cor. Kinzie.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street,
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.
no1'60-1y

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER
—AND—
SEPARATOR,
L. A. BEEBE,
PROPRIETOR,
Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois.
This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will
SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG
From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day.
Price from $100 to $175, according to style.
All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
[fe18-d69-2m]

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,
We are now making additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of
CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
171..........LAKE STREET..........171
GREAT SALE OF
Wet and Slightly Damaged
DRY GOODS.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, February 11th, 1861.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
171 LAKE STREET
[fe11-d22-2w]

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."
The colors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.
de10-d1pbpp 40 State street.

F. E. MORSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
REFINED ROCK OIL,
Kerosene, Coal and Lubricating Oils,
LAMPS, CANS, CHIMNEYS,
Globes, Wicks, &c., &c.
NO. 26 NORTH CLARK ST.
[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuhn will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter [illegible]

CONCESSION [illegible]
PEAKE, MARSH & [illegible]
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash [illegible]
Conforming to the pressure of the times [illegible]
CONCILIATION AND [illegible]
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE [illegible]
Dry Goods, Hosiery and [illegible]
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND [illegible]
Actions rather than [illegible]
DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, [illegible]
DRESS GOODS.

W. R. WOOD [illegible]
153 and 155 Lake St.
Have opened within a few days [illegible]
French, English and A[illegible]
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS
In the latest Printings, to which they [illegible]
fe14-d48-3m

HOUSE FURNISHING [illegible]
We have a large and complete [illegible]
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings [illegible]
low Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS
QUILTS, AND HOUSE [illegible]
GOODS GENERALLY.
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake St.
fe14-d48-3m W. R. [illegible]

WE HAVE RECEIVED [illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTS
(Full length and width) in medium and [illegible] at low prices.
Also—Alexander's Kid [illegible]
fe14-d48-3m W. R. WOOD & CO.

EARLY TRA[illegible]
FIGURED FRENCH [illegible]
A new article just received [illegible]
Also—Plain Poplins and Valencias [illegible] spring.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
fe14-d48-3m

DIARIES. DIARIES
FOR 1861.
POCKET AND [illegible]
DIARIES
OF EVERY VARIETY
FOR SALE BY
JONES, PERDUE & [illegible]
No. 128 Lake St.

RODGERS' [illegible]
AND
SCISSORS
Of Our Own Importation
FOR SALE BY
JONES, PERDUE & [illegible]

WALL PAPER
No. 81.....Randolph Street
F. E. RIGBY
fy21-d69-3m

STANTON'S [illegible]
No. 48....Clark Street [illegible]
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED [illegible]
QUALITY AND VARIETY
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated [illegible]
HAMS
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality
FRESH FRUITS AND [illegible]
IN CANS.
SWEET CORN,
GREEN PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
RASPBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
FISH, IN CANS
FRESH SALMON,
TURTLE SOUP,
[oc1'60-1y]

MALT
BARLEY [illegible]
A STOCK OF
PRIME BARLEY
For Brewers' and [illegible]
CONSTANTLY ON [illegible]
AND
ORDERS PROMPTLY [illegible]
ALSO
SUPERIOR YEAST
IN BARRELS
ADDRESS, J. [illegible]
12 South Water Street [illegible]

TO ILLINOIS ME[illegible]
1861..........A Card
WEBER, WILLIAMS [illegible]
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS [illegible]
SOLE AND [illegible]
Invite the special attention of [illegible] their very large, well assorted [illegible] Spring Stock for 1861 [illegible]
☞ Prompt and careful attention [illegible]

MILITARY TA[illegible]
Published by Order of the [illegible]
Instruction for Field [illegible]
Prepared by a Board of [illegible]
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. S[illegible] Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled [illegible] all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, [illegible] Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. [illegible] or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will [illegible] speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be [illegible] vented and cured in their incipient stages, but [illegible] cases are beyond the possibility of a radical [illegible] No case of the kind, however, is so desperate [illegible] but it may be alleviated by this Liniment [illegible] faithful application will always remove the [illegible] and enable the horse to travel with comparative [illegible] Every horse owner should have this remedy [illegible] for its timely use at the first appearance of [illegible] will effectually prevent those formidable diseases [illegible] tioned, to which all horses are liable, and which [illegible] so many otherwise valuable horses nearly [illegible] See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JO[illegible] General Agent, 79 State street.

☞ What is it?—The whole [illegible] replies in chorus, "It is the most excellent article [illegible] made." Then, again, comes the question, Wh[illegible] Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the [illegible] Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try [illegible] prove its excellence. Sold by all dealers.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters. These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing [illegible] invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON W[illegible] and are considered the most efficacious To[illegible] STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable [illegible] ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old [illegible] delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all [illegible] people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of [illegible] ness or debility, they will give immediate relief [illegible] impart a strong healthy tone to the system, [illegible] will establish their merits over all other Tonics [illegible] ants. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, DYS[illegible] NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they [illegible] invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive [illegible] CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and [illegible] dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers [illegible] where.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 3[illegible] mont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 79 State street, Chi[illegible]
E. R. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what is the matter, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS
(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)
No. 117.....Randolph Street.....No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
ja8-d805-3m

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
oc15-d289-1y JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15-d289-1y]

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no1460-1m]

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.
my26

Scales.

DURKEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Carrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d254-6m 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-St., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
je20-1y

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.
[illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
Call at No. [illegible] Lake street. (Up-Stairs.)

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all Kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnets [illegible]
P. O. Box 3883

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST.
69.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
Post Office Box 366.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST.
103.......Washington Street [illegible]
No charge for an examination or consultation [illegible]
P. O. Box 366.

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street. no27d&w-tly

☞ What is it?—The whole world replies in chorus, "It is the most excellent article ever made." Then, again, comes the question, What is it? Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair." Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and prove its excellence. Sold by all dealers. fe13-1m

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers every-where.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 23 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 73 State street, Chicago.

E. B. LANDON, Agent. ap17'60-dawly

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers & Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc9'60-1y

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117.....Randolph Street.....No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
oc15-d269-1y JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15-d269-1y]

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

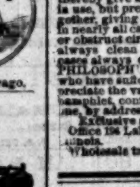
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no16'60-1m]

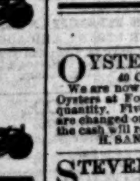
R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales.

DURKEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Carrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d354-6m 185 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-St., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.


HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. oc17'60-ly


Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition with, and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including Hemmers (of which we have several styles). Needles, &c., everything necessary to their use in family or shop. These make them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

[Remainder of advertisement illegible in part.] ... L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 81, Chicago, Ill. Call at No. ... Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YEDBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Goods from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2062.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
...WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....
Post Office Box 3...

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
[illegible]

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,
In the City and Country.
fe14 B. F. DOWNING & CO., 56 Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.
APPLY TO
J. L. LEE,
oc17'60-ly 52 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d68-1y Commission Merchants No. 182½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au18-d31-ly 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advanced on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City Scrip wanted. my29-d37-ly

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 13 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.
A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc15d261-6m]

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,
No. 102 Washington Street,
Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night. ja15d388-2m

CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
128 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. del-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
References.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. R. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman; S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; J. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jal6'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-88-1y

Stationery, &c.

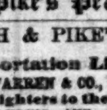
CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. L. R. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[sizes illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,500 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. au31

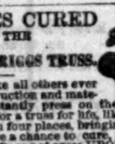
D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK-BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2694. my22-d391-ly

For Pike's Peak.

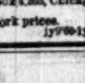
ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for sending out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
au29'60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and every kind of miner's tools, Powder, Shot, all kinds of ammunition generally. Agent Caps, and ... Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. ... 186 Lake-st. ap27y

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing J. B. SEELEY.
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 184 Lake street, Post Office box 4,055, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ly'60-ly

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

40 CENTS PER CAN.
We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are changed on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. fe1-d973-1m
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.

OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - Randolph Street - 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc26d212-6m

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative
PAINTERS,

181 Washington st., Chicago.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marble, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 181 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street 164
[oc5daly]

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
In Kane County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 394 ACRES,
Sixty of Timber and the balance Rolling Prairie. A fine two story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-house for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Rooms—all nearly new, built in the most substantial manner, and conveniently situated. [remainder partly illegible] ... Batavia, Illinois.

NEARLY 200 SONGS FOR 12 CENTS!
THE SHILLING SONG BOOK, containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of copyright songs, are not to be found in any other collection. Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of 12 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

A. DE ANGUERA,
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER,
110......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......110
[fe11-d6-6m]

CIRCULARS.—We have a great variety of Script and other type for this class of work. New styles received as they are issued from the New York and Philadelphia Foundries. Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
MAIL.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
8.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	6.15 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
10.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
10.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	4.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.20 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

Postmaster General's Report.

We have waited several weeks for an opportunity to insert the able annual report of the Postmaster General; but finding the pressure of imperative current matter increase upon us rather than diminish, we are obliged, before it is too late, to content ourselves with the subjoined extracts, embracing the more interesting statistics of the report:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 1, 1860.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation 8,502 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,445. The length of these routes is estimated at 240,594 miles, divided as follows, viz:

Railroad	27,129
Steamboat	14,976
Coach	54,577
Inferior modes	143,912

The total annual transportation of mails was 74,724,776 miles, costing $8,808,710.

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1859, there is a decrease of 19,458 miles in the length of mail routes; of 7,583,626 miles in the annual transportation, about 9.22 per cent.; and of $660,047 in the cost, about 7 per cent.

The number of Postmasters who have been appointed during the year ending June 30, 1860, is 6,535. Of these 4,214 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 685 by removals, 267 by deaths, 249 by changes of name and sites, and 1,140 by the establishment of new offices.

The number of Post Offices at present subject to appointment by the President of the United States is 433.

The increase of business in this Department, from the commencement of the Government, indicates the growth of our country in a striking manner. At its formation, in 1789, there were but 75 Post Offices in operation; in 1800, there were 903; in 1810, 2,300; in 1820, 4,500; in 1830, 8,450; in 1840, 13,468; in 1850, 18,417; and in 1860, 28,498.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to $19,170,609, viz:

For transportation of inland mails, including payments to route agents, local agents, and mail messengers		$13,453,225
For transportation of foreign mails, viz:		
Between New York, Southampton and Havre	$280,843	
Between Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia	50,795	
Between New York, New Orleans, and Havana	10,210	
Between New York and Havana	43,913	
Between New Orleans and Vera cruz	1,910	
Between New Orleans and Havana	7,497	
Between Portland and Liverpool	74,451	
		469,624
Between New York and San Francisco	187,500	
Mail across the Isthmus of Panama	75,000	
Panama and Astoria mails	94,384	
Expenses of Mail Agents	1,920	
		358,804
For compensation to postmaster		2,552,868
For clerks in post offices		968,680
For ship, steamboat, and way letters		13,658
For office furniture for post offices		2,214
For advertising		38,773
For mail bags		56,710
For blanks		164,517
For mail locks, keys, and office stamps		8,082
For mail depredations and special agents		46,194
For postage stamps		47,563
For stamped envelopes		50,184
For wrapping paper		36,606
For payment to letter-carriers		206,606
For re payments for dead letters		14
For interest under act of February 15, 1860		141,069
For miscellaneous payments		213,777
For payments on balances due on British mails		200,035
For payments for balances due on Bremen mails		23,459
For payments for balances due on Hamburg mails		17,884
For payments for balances due on French mails		36,161
Total		$19,170,782
Deduct for transportation in 1859	$3,771,050	
Deduct payments under other heads of appropriation for 1859	524,958	
		4,296,009
Leaving the actual expenditures for 1860		$14,874,772

The gross revenue for the year 1860, including receipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,518,067, as stated below:

Letter postage	$ 551,189
Registered letters	25,038
Stamps sold	6,706,295
Newspapers and pamphlets	627,036
Fines	1,770
Receipts on account of emoluments	91,694
Receipts on account of letter-carriers	208,506
Receipts on account of dead letters	3,348
Extra compensation overcharged	273
Miscellaneous receipts	4,222
Total revenue	$8,518,067

Being an increase of near seven per cent. over the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1859.

Excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860, $5,656,705.

The anticipated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1860, was $8,287,223, or four per cent. on the revenue of 1859. It now appears that the *actual* revenue for 1860 was $8,518,067, being near seven per cent. increase.

In the foregoing estimates, no account is taken of the balance of $615,169 reported by the Auditor as standing to the credit of the Department June 30, 1860, the entire sum being an accumulation, since 1845, in the hands of postmasters and late postmasters, and can only be made available as they are collected.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditures for eight years, from 1853 to 1860, inclusive, and estimates for 1861 and 1862, to wit:

Years.	Expenditures.	Revenues	Deficiencies.
1853	$ 7,982,756	$ 5,940,724	$2,042,032
1854	8,577,424	6,955,586	1,621,837
1855	9,968,342	7,342,136	2,626,206
1856	10,407,868	7,620,821	2,787,046
1857	11,507,670	8,053,951	3,453,718
1858	12,721,636	8,186,792	4,534,843
1859	14,964,493	7,968,484	6,996,009
1860	14,874,772	9,218,067	5,656,705
1861	15,665,135	9,676,711	5,988,424
1862	14,955,535	10,388,934	4,566,600

The number of postage stamps supplied to postmasters during the year ended June 30, 1860, was as follows:

Whole number, 216,370,660; value	$5,920,939
Stamped envelopes, 29,280,025; value	949,377
Total amount for 1860	$6,870,316
Total value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year ended June 30, 1859	$6,261,538

Larger denominations of postage stamps have been adopted and introduced, especially for the purpose of affording requisite facilities to prepay the postage on letters to foreign countries, and of removing all excuses heretofore existing for paying such postage in money. The new denominations are 24 cents, 30 cents, and 90 cents.

There has been introduced a novel description of stamped envelopes, embracing what is called the "self-ruling improvement," consisting of black lines so arranged within the envelope as to afford a correct guide for writing the address of a letter, but which are concealed after placing the letter in the envelope.

The one cent envelope is designed mainly for circulars, of which many millions are annually distributed through the mails. The same envelope, however, will also be largely used for city correspondence.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters containing money registered and sent out during the year ending 30th June last, was	10,480
The number containing other articles of value	13,555
Total	24,035

Being 5,663 increase on the work of 1859.

In addition, there have been sent out, since April last, 6,982 other letters, of a class which were heretofore either destroyed or filed, not containing inclosures of sufficient absolute value to justify their registration	6,982
Making the whole number sent out	31,017

Or 12,644 more than during the previous year.

Whole number of dead letters opened at San Francisco	75,127

The Austrian Rule in Venice.

We find some terrible facts in the correspondence published by the *Venezia*, a weekly journal printed at Florence, with the special object of advocating the cause of that member of the Italian nationality which still suffers beneath the Austrian yoke. Herr Von Toggenberg, who is making the absurdest and most desperate efforts to Germanize the city of Venice, wrote the other day to the imperial headquarters at Vienna, to ask for eighty new clerks, to be appointed at once to supersede as many Italian employes about to be dismissed from the public offices. This sweeping change, however, was but partially carried into effect. Signor Cosma, an Italian, who was arrested some months ago on suspicion of the crime of Italianism, has been convicted of high treason by the possession of a ticket in the raffle of a picture which was put up to sale for the profit of the Garibaldi fund. The criminal tribunal thereupon condemned him to five years' imprisonment, but the sentence being illegal, it has been disallowed by a court of appeal. There was no evidence against him, except the finding of this ticket in his house, while the real object of the raffle was concealed, so that even some Austrian officers of high rank had unwarily bought tickets to it. The most urgent affair, however, just now, is the dispute between the Venetian Chamber of Commerce and Van Toggenburg, the Lieutenant Governor, about the forced circulation of the Austrian bank notes. The Chamber had the audacity to notify to the mercantile world in general that all bargains for goods to be imported into Venice would be paid in hard cash. Von Toggenburg waxed wroth at the declaration as tending to depreciate his already almost worthless paper money of the empire; but he was assured, with satirical truth, by the organ of the commercial men of Venice, that no foreign vessel would ever bring a cargo into the port if its owner were to run the risk of being paid in a currency only accepted on compulsion within the Austrian Empire, and at a discount of at least fifty per cent. What with this nuisance and the pressure of enormous taxation on all the resources of the country, the trade of Venice is reduced to nothing, in spite of all the merchants, the Chamber, or the bank can do to facilitate transactions. The port is avoided by the mercantile marine in these days, as if a pestilence were raging on that shore.

The temper of the whole city has become so rancorous and gloomy that visitors are no longer inclined to sojourn there. It is statistically shown that in 1860 compared with 1858, the number of residences belonging to the wealthy or comfortable class of society, has undergone a diminution of about 30,000. In the churches on Christmas day there were few of the Venetian people to be seen, and the Austrian soldiers who went to hear mass at St. Mark's had that peerless temple all to themselves, performing with military and mechanical precision their devotions on parade. It is the same in the piazzas, or under the arcades, and there is not a theatre but must close its doors.

There is no means of averting, or soothing, or teaching the Venetians to forget their just rancor against the iniquitous oppressor. The announcement of the administrative reforms lately decreed by the Emperor was received with perfect apathy at Venice. Meanwhile there came from Mantua various accounts of the warlike preparations which are making there, both by the Austrian General, Haberman (who keeps a part of his division at Padua, where there are, or soon will be, collected forty thousand troops,) and also by the Duke of Modena's General, Saccozzi, whose army has been lately increased.

Burning of Steamer Charmer—Several Lives Lost.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Feb. 12th.]

The Vicksburg and New Orleans packet steamer *Charmer*, Capt. Holmes in command, from Vicksburg bound to this port, with a large number of passengers and some 2828 bales of cotton on board, when eight miles below Donaldsonville, on Sunday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, caught on fire and in a few minutes burnt to the water's edge, completely destroying the boat and most of the cotton, the remainder being damaged and floating in the river. Several lives were lost. We append to this a full and correct account of the disaster given by Mr. Curell, a passenger, to whom we are greatly indebted, and he, no doubt, being also indebted to a kind Providence for sparing him from the awful and terrible death that awaited him as well as the others aboard.

The *Charmer* was some two years old, and originally built at a cost of $115,000, but was only insured for some $35,000 in one or two Western offices. She was principally owned by Capts. Holmes and Wilson, the latter being ill, and compelled to remain in the city on her last trip—he again missing to witness another terrible calamity similar to that of the explosion and burning of the steamer *Princess*, some three years since, and but a few miles above where the burning of the *Charmer* took place. The most of the cotton on the *Charmer* was taken aboard between Vicksburg and Natchez, the greater portion being uninsured.

NINETY-ONE DEFAULTERS IN LOUISIANA.—E. W. Robertson, Esq., the Auditor of Public Accounts of Lousiana, has transmitted to the State Senate a list of defaulting State tax collectors, which fills more than half a column of the official journal. The report covers a period of thirty years, though most of the defalcations are of comparatively recent date, and there are many for 1850 and 1858. There have been ninety-one defalcations, reckoning each year's accounts separately, and the amount out of which the State of Louisiana has been swindled exceeds the heavy sum of $865,000, exclusive of $30,000 more on account of licenses! Thirty parishes in the State have been swindled. The defalcation of R. McDonnell, (fourth district of New Orleans, 1855,) alone, is more than $21,000. This collector used to go to the places of business of citizens for their taxes, to save them the trouble of calling upon him—the polite officer!—and charged only twenty-five cents extra for his trouble—which was certainly cheap.

THE SLAVE STATES.—The Philadelphia *North American* deduces some interesting facts from the late census. The enumeration shows that in the entire South the free population has gained largely upon the servile element, for while the former has gained 2,021,702, the latter gains but 798,941. In 1850 the slaves were just half as numerous as the free population. Now they have fallen behind 454,000. The gain of free population is chiefly in the border States. In Missouri the free people have nearly doubled in ten years, and the slaves, who in 1850 were as 1 to 7 of the whites, are now as 1 to 9. Kentucky in ten years gained 178,653 free people, and only 14,509 slaves. Slavery in Delaware and Maryland shows a decided decrease in numbers. In Kentucky and Missouri it is evidently being overwhelmed by the large and steady increase of the free population. In Virginia, large as the slave population is, its hold is growing weaker. In 1850 the excess of free people over slaves was 476,665; it is now 601,547, the increase of the free element during the decade having been 148,240, and of the slaves only 23,298. It is apparent that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, the peculiar institution is ebbing away before the mighty power of free emigration. In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the institution maintains its strength and preponderance. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas it is strong and progressive, but the free element is largely in the ascendant. Slavery is clearly moving towards the tropics.

A RED DYE IN CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The stalks of the Chinese *sorgho* contain a coloring matter possessing great tinctorial power. It is prepared by fermenting the stalks of the plant from which the juice has been expressed. At the expiration of fifteen days the coloring matter is developed, and it gives a beautiful brown or red color to the stalks. They are dried to stop the fermentation, and then ground to a fine powder, which is treated with water. This removes a small portion of the color. It is then treated with a weak solution of caustic soda or potassa. The base is neutralized by sulphuric acid, and the carmine is deposited under the form of light flakes. The red of the sorgho is soluble in alcohol, the alkalies and feeble acids. It answers very well for dying silk and wool, and it appears to resist the action of light.—*Scientific American.*

REMARKABLE FACT.—The day after Christmas last, a lady in this city became mother to a fine and healthy girl-child. There is nothing startling in the fact, not being calculated to excite comment. As usual, mother and child did well, and progressed in health and strength. But two weeks afterward the same lady was again the mother of a child, a fine boy, who is also flourishing as well as the doubly-taxed mother. This circumstance, although of extreme rarity, being probably the second well-ascertained case of the kind in the United States, is one which is known to medical men as having occurred before, and is accounted for upon clearly ascertained physical grounds.—*San Francisco Herald.*

FOR THE TEETH.—Jewsbury & Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste,
Rowland's Odonto,
Peletear's Odontine,
Peletear's Odontalgic Elixer,
Bazin's Odontine,
Bazin's Charcoal Tooth Paste,
Bazin's Balsamic Elixer,
Bazin's Balsamic Powder,
Royce & Esterley's Dentifrice,
Dr. Allport's Dentifrice,
Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash,
Thurston's Tooth Powder,
Tooth Soap,
Tooth Brushes,
Large stock of best Paris and London Brushes.
SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries,
No. 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

BUY THE GENUINE.
Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavander,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.
The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York. J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
de17d335-6m 181 Lake street.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 28 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in Cemetery. ap12

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Having been engaged for the last twelve years in gathering this Seed, I would say to my customers through the West that I have had a quantity gathered this season of NEW SEED, WARRANTED FRESH. As the crop is light, those wishing a large quantity had better apply soon. Address, H. W. PITKIN, Louisville, Ky.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
90 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, and either Cast or approved Paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. ... DOOR, Treasurer.

HOOPS. HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well Shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. ... opposite the Depot Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. ... Clark street. The best and cheapest Buckskin Gloves, &c. All sold lower than ever before.
☞ ... Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's ... Call and see it.

Insurance.

THE GREAT FIRE IN JAMESTOWN.
January 30, 1861.
JAMESTOWN BANK, JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New York.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say that the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried, was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking-house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed. Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.
JAMESTOWN, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

Gents: At the great fire that occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which I purchased from you last summer, containing all my books, papers and money and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11½ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my Safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The safe fell into the cellar and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock were obliged to cut it open. My books, papers and money were all preserved, no injury being done except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were STILL RUNNING WHEN TAKEN OUT of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburgh manufacture standing near the door which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat. LEVANT L. MASON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—The best security from fire now known. Sold only by
fe18-3t.] HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.
February 1, 1861.

CASH CAPITAL..........200,000.

ASSETS.

Cash in hand and in Bank	$23,666.10
Bonds and Mortgages in New York and Brooklyn—all first liens	227,050.00
Brooklyn City and Hudson River Railroad—1st Mortgage Bonds	18,070.00
Call loans on stock—well secured	31,200.00
Interest Accrued	7,129.87
Premiums outstanding	833.33
	$307,949.30

LIABILITIES.

Unsettled claims of all kinds	10,616.96
	$296,732.54
Capital	200,000.00
Surplus	$96,732.54

The undersigned represent also the

Lorillard Ins. Co., N. Y.,	}		Participating.
Republic " "			
Resolute " "			
Ætna " "			
Niagara " "	}		Stock.
Mercantile " "			
Lenox " "			

S. C. HIGGINSON, ALFRED JAMES, } Agents,
No. 1 Clark st., (up stairs.)
fe19-d62-1m

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
On the first day of January, 1861.

The name of the Company is SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in the City of New York.

The amount of capital stock is	$500,000
Capital paid up is	$500,000
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents	$ 62,356.96
100 Shares of Stock Bank of New York	6,790.00
50 " Bank of Commerce	4,750.00
24 " Bank of North America	1,836.00
50 " American Exchange B'k	4,750.00
New York City Bonds	15,233.75
Bonds of the Union Free School	10,035.00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate	408,650.00
Loans secured by 45 Shares Great Western Insurance Stock	5,000.00
Scrip Union Mutual Insurance Company	800.00
8 Shares Continental Insurance Company	2,000.00
20 " Resolute Insurance Company	2,000.00
31 " Sixth Avenue Railroad	1,500.00
Due for Premiums	4,866.85
Bills Receivable	2,516.66
Total	$630,818.05
Losses unadjusted	$28,200
All claims against the Company	300
Total	$28,500
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$10,000

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents for Chicago, Office No. 4 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.
[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 29, 1861.

Whereas, The Security Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 21, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the president and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.
{SEAL} JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of
B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 7 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
fe11-c21-4w

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilerating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTH THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilerating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see, that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the disease at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreaded period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughter before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros. [ade&wly]

30,000 GUNNY BAGS just received and for sale by
J. S. SHARP & CO., 325 Water street.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE,
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je3-1y]

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.93.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Special attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	116,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	91,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	92,000 00	92,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,387 63	
Total		$2,194,100 93

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago,
ty16-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		188,895.91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,309.32
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		54,127.38
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		36,800.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		36,000.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,150
New York Bank Stock	150,100	159,782
Hartford Bank Stock	150,000	175,178
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	12,100
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	13,333
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,050
Accumulated Interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		$592,895.91
Total Liabilities - - -		**$40,704.53**

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 32 and 34 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y]

STATEMENT of the condition
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS:	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		$26,500.27
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		267.15
Cash in hand and in Bank		191,732.21
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		162,945.96
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000.
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	38,000	37,000.
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,662.50
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000.
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual inter st	5,000	5,000.
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly	50,000	51,510.
United States Stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	213,162.50
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	30,000	27,300.
New York State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	26,000.
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	30,000	21,700.
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	77,750.
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	24,000	24,657.50
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent., semi-annual interest	60,000	37,200.00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,500.
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock	25,000	12,250.
101 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,100	11,211.
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250.
50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,250.
50 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,250.
30 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,500	1,672.
200 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,800.
200 Shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,000.
200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	21,000.
300 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	30,000	30,000.
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	20,000.
200 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000	13,600.
117 Shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	11,700	12,350.
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,000.
200 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,500.
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	20,800.
200 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	15,600.
200 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	40,000.
500 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	70,001.50
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, Ct.	10,000	10,000.
300 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	30,000.
250 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,440.
150 Shares Connecticut River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750.
400 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000.
300 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	33,600.
500 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, N'w York City	25,000	28,650.
500 Shares Butchers and Drovers B'k Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000.
100 Shares City Bank Stock, N Y City	10,000	12,000.
100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000.
100 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,600.
200 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	23,000.
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500.
250 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	23,400.
1200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000.
200 Shares Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	45,000.
830 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City	41,500	43,575.
400 Shares Manhattan Company Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,400.
370 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	37,000	30,600.
200 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
300 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	30,360.
200 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	21,600.
400 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	19,800.
200 Shares Peoples " "	10,000	10,100.
200 Shares Pacific " "	10,000	10,000.
200 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	20,600.
400 Shares Union Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	20,000.
150 Shares New York Ins. and Tr. Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250.
100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500.
Bills Receivable		11,446.82
Miscellaneous Items		6,250.50
		$2,365,173.92

NOTE—As our investments are held FOR INCOME, and not for sale, we estimate at PAR VALUES, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	$ 12,438.47
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or trusteed	172,298.97

All other claims are small, for printing, &c.

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the means of arresting fires.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary.
Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., ss., Hartford, January 1st, 1861.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

☞ Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and $60,000 added to surplus fund, quality of assets.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL.
Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 12th, 1861.

WHEREAS, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 21st, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing G. W. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said G. W. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Braids, Ribbons, Collars, &c., Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
... Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES,
... Lake street, Chicago.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,
631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Are now receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
feb19-2m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d0 1y]

HOYT & PEIRCE,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers,
147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Bourbon Punch.
Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
jal-d796-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
550 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
15,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks	SHEET ZINC,
15 tons	PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oct2-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.
ja14-1y

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30...............LAKE STREET...............NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 26,
300 " Russia Sheet Iron,
300 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
3,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper,
3,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18.........STATE STREET.........16 & 18

No. 37 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious store in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find as with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
... South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Hhds Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO. ... South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 37 Kinzie street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.
Fairfield Mills.—... bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by ... South Water st.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & A. Walker & Co.
[oc4 d161 6m]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant,
No. 173 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
To Coopers:
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use.
DOANE & HURLBUTS
Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine,
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 3,500 to 10,000 per day. Will make $10 to $20 per day clear of all expense. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.
☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 3763. W. H. DOANE.
my16d88-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap16]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS!
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d793-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., 127 South Water st., Chicago.
R. S. CLARKE & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands, New and Second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my3-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two & Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[apl '60-ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5d&wly-1771

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my2

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 8th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had (free) on application, enclosing ten cents. Address 61 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79......South Clark Street......79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

A CARD.—The subscriber having dissolved all business connection with JAMES M. PLUMSTED, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, he will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
AND HOPES BY HIS
Long Experience,
And by strict personal attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of the public patronage. ... "Good work and low prices will ..."
Chicago, Jan. 24th, 1861. JAMES McCAMMON.
... Country orders promptly attended to.
☞ Post Office Box ...

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern; Circular Mouldings, ... Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; ... Newels, ... Balusters, Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner ... Fence Pickets, ...

GOVERNING VALVES.
Agents for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated ...

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc17-d-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
CARPENTER, TYLER & CO.,
(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
References.—Weare, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
S. AIKEN. J. D. ... JONATHAN BURR.
[ja3-1y]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN G. ...

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received: Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular and prompt correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in ... less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description, after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States; are enabled to order, by telegraph the payment of ... Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, Bonds, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stocks. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking business will be attended to with the utmost promptness and efficiency, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzic, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collection of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. E. GELLE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c. jal6dawly

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.
THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater despatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.
☞ Rates at all times as low as by any other route.
☞ For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."
☞ We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.
The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 51 Dearborn street.
J. A. CORNING, Contracting Agent.
DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT
LINE ROUTE, VIA
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.
CLARKE & CO.,
THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS.
Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,
72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72
And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Our Agencies in the East are as follows: New York: No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
Both in the United States and Canada.
An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.
Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.
This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.
Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
☞ Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."
Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.
H. H. PORTER, Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't.
ja1-ly CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Groceries, &c.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
NORTON, HOBB & CO., No. 18 River street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store
For sale by NORTON, HOBB & CO.,
No. 18 River street.

SALT. SALT.—100 TONS
Rock Salt, at $7 Per Ton,
In quantities to suit purchasers. Also, 1,500 Barrels at $1.30 per barrel. Wanted 1,000 Second Hand Salt Barrels. LEDUC & GIBBS,
... 32 and 34 South Water street, Chicago

200 BBLS. PRIME
No. 1 PICKLE HERRINGS.
For sale by WATSON, TOWER & CO.,
fe12-d82-3w No. 166 South Water street

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,
Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the balance of the year.
In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of
$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Embracing
Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale ... BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.
☞ On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class.
J. F. ... Office, No. 6 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.
P. O. Box 33.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS, ...

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, ...

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS ...

PURE SWEET CIDER ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

MONETARY.

MONDAY, EVENING, Feb. 18, 1861.

There was a small active demand for discount at the New York Stock market this morning at 6@7 per cent, and rates were firmer. The banks continued to refuse to discount prime, but after the Sub-Treasury had received 6@7 per cent, was freely negotiated from. The selling rate at the banks was 6 per cent, penny.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET AT DETROIT, NEBRASKA. We saw to-day a letter enclosing the bills of this bank, sent in from the country in case of our city bankers. It is unquestionably a "cent" of the wildest kind. The bills are got up in the style of our bills current, and might be mistaken for it. Give the Corn Exchange a wide berth.

CANADA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The following table shows the comparative earnings of this road for the week ending Feb. 16:

	1861.	1860.
Freight	$12,000	$8,918 11
Passengers	4,000	3,469 00
Mails, &c.	800 00	.....
Total	$16,758 51	$12,387 11

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.—The following table shows the earnings of this road for the week ending Feb. 12:

	Present week.	Total this month to 15th
Passengers	$ 4,000	$ 7,000
Freight	14,000	27,149 39
Mail and Express	655	1,071 34
Total	$18,655	$35,220 73
Corresponding period 1860	17,118 01	30,984 60
Increase in 1861	$ 1,536 99	$ 4,236 13

FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Foreign exchange is less regular; leading bankers' bills are held with more firmness, and prime commercial are inquired for more freely for the moment; but as prices have suddenly declined at some points South 9@9½ per cent, the range here is unusually wide, and the extremes of the day's quotations are substantial. We quote:—Bills at 60 days on London 108¾@109; for documents 108½@108¾; sight 109@109¼; Antwerp 5.10@5.08; Swiss 4.81@4.79; Hamburg 35 3-8@35 1-2; Amsterdam 39¾@40; Frankfort 39¾@40; Bremen 78¾@79; Prussian thalers 69¾@70¼.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The Democrat says:

Exchange was quiet on Saturday's selling rate—sight paper, for sight on the East and South. Some sold as low as ¼ per cent; and with the present state of navigation, we may soon look for lower rates.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Bar., bush.
G. & C. U. R. R.	632	3661	10	9077	380	581
C. & N. W. R. R.	250	.....	1400	500	.....	1900
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	1600	.....	6750	750	.....	450
C. B. & Q. R. R.	464	1225	2857	1071	.....	.....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1687	3761	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. & A. R. R.	.....	10415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3363	18762	19675	3297	380	2931

	Boards	Hogs	Hogs Cat'e.	Hides.	Hogs.	Bar., lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1250	291	1000	No. 20	No. 25	1,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	1600	1000	1000	.....	.....	114
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	1620	125	20	17	5012	50
C. B. & Q. R. R.	.....	52	410	1841	.....	.....
C. & N. W. R. R.	.....	.....	120	.....	9000	35
C. & A. R. R.	4	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4474	1588	2550	1858	14012	199

The Africa, which Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. was telegraphed to-day, reporting Flour quiet; wheat in moderate demand and steady; corn, according to Richardson, Spence & Co., slightly higher, but elsewhere, with Wakefield, Rose & Co. quote a decline of 6d. Beef depressed and tendency downward; Pork dull; Bacon dull at lower rates; Lard quiet.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were again light—amounting to only 332 dressed, and 221 live—but the market was quiet and without change during dull. Dressed Hogs were in very limited demand by packers, and sales ranged from $6@4.95—buyers at the close refusing to pay over $6 for heavy Hogs. Live Hogs were also dull, and the sales ranged from $4.50@5.00 per gross—the receipts consisting mostly of Light Hogs.

The Provision market is again dull and inactive. There is little or no inquiry for Mess Pork, and we quote it nominal at $16.00@16.25. Buyers for the South are deterred from making purchases because of some reports from the Levee, regarding the short weight in Chicago packed; but as very little of our well-established brands have gone to that market, holders of round lots here do not seem to be affected by the report. About 100 tcs. and brls. of prime city and country Leaf Lard were sold to-day at 8¾@; but the demand is not very urgent, although rather firm. There is nothing doing in Cut Meats.

There was a fair inquiry for Flour to-day on eastern and southern orders; but holders were firm at Saturday's quotations, which buyers could not come up to, and the market was inactive, with limited transactions. Wheat was in fair and choice spring extras. The receipts of Wheat were 11,760 bushels, and the market was less buoyant than on Saturday—prices declining about ¼c per bushel, and closing steady—with sales of about 35,000 bushels, at 80@80½c for No. 1 Spring, and 78½c @79c for No. 2. The receipts of Corn were 19,675 bushels, and there was a fair speculative inquiry on 'Change, under which the market was steady and firm, with sales at 37½@37¾c for Mixed in store—closing, however, with a downward tendency. Oats are very dull and almost entirely neglected. Sales of small lots of small samples on track at 26@26c. Barley in fair request and nearly at 46@47c for good to prime samples. Inferior lots of Barley are dull and slow sale. Highwines are quiet at 16c. Timothy Seed is in good request and firm at $2.00@2.05 for prime. Clover Seed is dull and nominal. The stop of weather last night and to-day has caused the buyers of potatoes to hold off, and the market is again quiet.

FLOUR, WHEAT AND CORN IN STORE, FEB. 18.

Flour	37,203 barrels
Wheat	1,276,416 bushels
Corn	1,676,416 bushels

LIGHT WEIGHT IN CHICAGO MESS PORK.—We observe from the St. Louis papers and circulars that the inspectors of St. Louis have discovered some Chicago Mess Pork which fell short of 200 pounds per barrel. This, if true, cannot fail to damage our market; but as no particular brand is named, we are in hopes that the "short weight" applies only to the small outside "fancy brand" lots which have been picked up around the streets by inexperienced buyers, and which have been sold at 3@4c below current rates. As far as we can learn, very little of any well-established brand has been shipped to that market; and the returns from the east go to show that Chicago Mess Pork has averaged from eight to fifteen pounds per barrel. If any of our established packers have been guilty of putting up less than the proper amount of product in a barrel of Mess Pork, the consequences should fall on him, and not on those who are innocent. We ask our St. Louis cotemporaries, therefore, to give us the name of the brand which was "short weight."

POLITICAL PETITIONS OF CHURCHES.—For the past ten days the members of the Board of Trade have been annoyed by requests from some party or other to sign petitions of a political nature—consisting of applications to the President of the United States for offices, calls for public meetings, &c., and as the evil did not seem to abate, Mr. Manning, the President of the Board, gave notice to-day that in future no petitions, other than those of a strictly commercial character, will be allowed to be presented to the members during the hours of Change.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 28.]

The continuance of a gradual thaw all through the week has made the surface of the soil very soft, but the frost is still sufficiently hard in the ground as to permit of working it. The wheat in many districts is said to have suffered greatly; reported, from the intensity of the frost; but if we remain free from heavy showers there will be a fair opportunity now for early sowing, which has always found an active inquiry. During the severe weather, however, with little else to do, threshing and the consequence has been more plentiful supplies in most of the country markets. The change to mild and genial weather, however, has so affected the samples that many have found no purchasers. Even the best conditioned have been so inferior to the average of finished, that sellers have had to concede fully 1s per qr in order to make way, the inferior qualities being without buyers. The past week has, therefore, been unusually dull, and the expectation of a large fleet from the Mediterranean has depressed the operations. Quotations vary as to the local supplies or cargoes, as well as to their descriptions; but the general tone of the week's transactions, as above, may be viewed.

After successive monthly imports of 1,000,000 qrs, with stores of London and the outports unusually full, it seems but reasonable to expect that the present duty of 4s will continue and our country millers will be forced to take most of their supplies from foreign factors. The failure of the potato crop also in many localities, the political ferment visible all over Europe, and the significant fact that the Mediterranean ports have already exported 20,000 qrs of wheat at Marseilles for the War Department, are all of the most serious character for the future supply of this country. Prices are not, as yet, much higher than in our last, but a much higher range is to be looked for. The last foreign advices indicate a fall in the value of wheat at Odessa, which, with the still little change in quotations.

The sales noted last week were 24,000 qrs wheat, at 41s 3d per qr, against 39,000 in 1860. The London average were 41s 1d on the 26th. The arrivals for the week ending this day (Monday) are 7,000 qrs wheat from January, in wheat and flour were equal to 19,000 qrs wheat, of which 1,340 qrs were colonial.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

The Scotch markets there has been a general advance, with very little wheat offering. The Liverpool market closed more quietly for red corn, being down towards at Glasgow, Edinburg, and Dundee, and 1@2s per qr at Hull.

In Ireland, also, there has been a calm. Very little fine white wheat was moving at Dublin, the 63@64s per 480 lbs which was paid for it, but the quality was inferior. Good to fine middling qualities were in request, and were held for 60@62s per 480 lbs. Flour was dispersed to retail purchasers at 30@31s per 280 lbs. Market quiet.

The Africa, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst. was telegraphed to-day, reporting Flour dull; wheat in moderate demand and steady; corn, according to Richardson, Spence & Co., slightly higher, but elsewhere, with Wakefield, Rose & Co. quote a decline of 6d. Beef depressed and tendency downward; Pork dull; Bacon dull at lower rates; Lard quiet.

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[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 28.]

The continuance of a gradual thaw all through the week has made the surface of the soil very soft, but the frost is still sufficiently hard in the ground as to permit of working it. The wheat in many districts is said to have suffered greatly; reported, from the intensity of the frost; but if we remain free from heavy showers there will be a fair opportunity now for early sowing, which has always found an active inquiry. During the severe weather, however, with little else to do, threshing and the consequence has been more plentiful supplies in most of the country markets. The change to mild and genial weather, however, has so affected the samples that many have found no purchasers. Even the best conditioned have been so inferior to the average of finished, that sellers have had to concede fully 1s per qr in order to make way, the inferior qualities being without buyers. The past week has, therefore, been unusually dull, and the expectation of a large fleet from the Mediterranean has depressed the operations. Quotations vary as to the local supplies or cargoes, as well as to their descriptions; but the general tone of the week's transactions, as above, may be viewed.

After successive monthly imports of 1,000,000 qrs, with stores of London and the outports unusually full, it seems but reasonable to expect that the present duty of 4s will continue and our country millers will be forced to take most of their supplies from foreign factors. The failure of the potato crop also in many localities, the political ferment visible all over Europe, and the significant fact that the Mediterranean ports have already exported 20,000 qrs of wheat at Marseilles for the War Department, are all of the most serious character for the future supply of this country. Prices are not, as yet, much higher than in our last, but a much higher range is to be looked for. The last foreign advices indicate a fall in the value of wheat at Odessa, which, with the still little change in quotations.

The sales noted last week were 24,000 qrs wheat, at 41s 3d per qr, against 39,000 in 1860. The London average were 41s 1d on the 26th. The arrivals for the week ending this day (Monday) are 7,000 qrs wheat from January, in wheat and flour were equal to 19,000 qrs wheat, of which 1,340 qrs were colonial.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

The Scotch markets there has been a general advance, with very little wheat offering. The Liverpool market closed more quietly for red corn, being down towards at Glasgow, Edinburg, and Dundee, and 1@2s per qr at Hull.

In Ireland, also, there has been a calm. Very little fine white wheat was moving at Dublin, the 63@64s per 480 lbs which was paid for it, but the quality was inferior. Good to fine middling qualities were in request, and were held for 60@62s per 480 lbs. Flour was dispersed to retail purchasers at 30@31s per 280 lbs. Market quiet.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Sand Mills and Separators. Separators for Warehouses.

Bolting of All Kinds. Hulling Screws and Bolts.

Grain Dusters, Picks, Proof Sticks, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Dams and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the above well-known Establishments, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MILLING MACHINERY & SUPPLIES, of Western town. N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of Steam Engines and Boilers, also, their very large stock of Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Couplings, Clutches, Water Wheels, Gearing, Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Steam and Water Gauges, Oils, Packing, Belting, &c., &c., which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

Brooks—Dull. 1C serip, 79¾, M S gear 81¾, B S N J C 77¾. Reading 53, Hudson 41, Harlem 19¾, Erie 30¾, Clev & Toledo, 33¾, M C 56, S Pc, Pac Mail, 45¾, Texas 6s 79¾, N U 6's ....

BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease in loans $367,000; in circulation $47,000; increase in specie $1,463,253; do deposits $1,585,377.

Foreign Markets.

PER TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—Funds firm at the last improvement.

LIVERPOOL.—Flour quiet. Late quotations, 28s 6d@31s. Wheat in moderate demand and steady; red western, 11s 6d@12s 4d; southern, 12s 6d@13s 8d; white, 13s@13s 8d; northern, 14s@15s. Corn, Richardson, Spence & Co. say, is slightly dearer, but difficult to sell, while Wakefield, Rose & Co. quote it 6d cheaper. The range for mixed and yellow is 37s@38s 6d; white, 38s 6d@40s.

Beef depressed and tendency downward. Pork dull. Bacon dull at lower rates.

Lard quiet at 57s@58s for good to really choice; Butcher's Association, 62s@63s 6d.

Ashes—Only retail sales. Sugar, refinery qualities, 6d lower, others unchanged. Coffee inactive. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat dull and 1@2s lower on the week, except for Scotch and American, which are unchanged. Flour 28s@33s. Sugar dull and 6@12s lower. Coffee steady; Ceylon 6d to 1s dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—The Africa took $18,000 in specie. Breadstuffs closed quiet, but steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Consols closed at 91@92¼ for money and account. Sales of Illinois Central Canada, 22@24 discount; Erie 39@39½; N. Y. Central 79@80.

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HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

ST. LOUIS.—The circular of Messrs. Crane & Sanford, under date of Feb. 16, contains the following:—

The market continues quiet and devoid of speculative feeling. The views of sellers for future delivery are considerably above those of buyers. In the few sales of this kind that have transpired, the latter have succeeded in so buying low. The small regular order trade is consuming the city product. The receipts as yet are small, but will probably now ere long increase. Those of to-day were held firmly, and sold at $18, until near the close of the week, when a decline of 50@75 per hundred at first, and subsequently another 50@75 per hundred, followed, and the market closed weak, with sellers anxious to effect sales at $17.50@17.75. To-day the market is dull and drooping. Sales 200 brls at $17.50 for No. 1 to prime western; Butter 20@22c for fair to choice; Lard 8½@9c for prime to choice. Bacon—Sales 2,000 lbs Shoulders at 6½c; 2,000 lbs Clear Sides at 8½c, loose. Hams—Sales 1,000 lbs at 10c.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The Advices from New Orleans are from New Orleans are again unfavorable for provisions. Privately dispatches quote mess pork down to 6@13c for prime, and 12@13c for prime mess. Sales 300 brls at $16 for prime mess and $14 for prime, little or nothing was done to-day, and all inquiry business selling full prices in most cases. In the sugar and molasses line there is no change. Sugars 4½@5½c for fair to prime. Molasses 30@32c for fair to prime. Coffee 12½@13c for fair to prime. Rice 4@4½c for fair to good. Sales 2,000 brls at $4.25 for fair to good extra family flour. Corn meal 75c@$1 per brl for bulk. Bacon shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7½c; hams 10@11c. To-day the market is dull and drooping. 18 brls country extra mess sold at $17.50, and mixed mess at $17.25@17.50. Front rate of delivery, without buyers. Dry salted meat—The following sales are reported: 1,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c; 1,000 lbs clear sides at 7½c; 1,000 lbs hams at 9½c. Lard—Sales 1,000 lbs prime kegs at 9½c, without buyers. The following sales have been made: Tuesday—20 tcs and brls prime country at 9½c at sight. Wednesday—11 brls No. 1 at 9c. Thursday—40 tcs and brls prime at 9½c; 25 tcs lead at 9c. Friday—11 tcs lead at 9c. Grease, sales 16 brls and 62 tcs yellow at 7c. Freights per railroad east are unchanged. By river declined to 50@55c per 100 lbs; 60c for flour; 90c for pork; $1 for whisky. Receipts of provisions for the week: 1,000 brls pork; 5 brls and 40 tcs lard; 237 kegs do; 15 casks bacon; 39 pkgs grease.

HOGS PACKED IN PERRY, ILL.—The Pike County Journal contains the following:

The following is the number of hogs packed in Perry, Ill., to Feb. 7, 1861, together with their average and total weight:

	No. Hogs.	Average.	Total lbs.
Whitaker & Co	2,516	254½	640,067
Baird & Co	1,339	236	316,004
Dickinson & Co	1,407	240	337,914
S. T. Fogin	668	265¾	176,998
Total	5,930	249	1,470,983

HOGS PACKED AT PITTSFIELD, ILL.—The Pike Co. Journal gives statistics of the number and weight of Hogs packed at Pittsfield, as follows:

	No. Hogs.	Av. Weight.
Gay, Abbott & Dickson	1,563	247 lbs.
Hinks & Hyde	900	250 lbs.
N. A. Wells	723	258 lbs.
W. Watson	291	259 lbs.
Chapman, Kellogg & Hall	1,220	260 lbs.
Total	5,704	

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY, EVENING, Feb. 16, 1861.

FLOUR.—Received, 3,663 bbls. Market firm, but not very active. Sales 100 bbls "Chatsworth" at $4.25; 100 bbls "Rose of Sharon" at $4.25; 100 bbls "Beloit City" do at $4.37½; 400 bbls good spring extra at $4.45 del; 100 bbls fair do (round hoop) at $4.20 del; 100 bbls fair do at $4.15 del; 200 bbls fair spring extra (flat hoop) at $4.15 del; 75 bbls "Northern" super at $3.25.

WHEAT.—Received, 11,700 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales 600 bu No 1 Spring at 80c in store; 800 bu do at 80½c in store; 2,000 bu No 2 Spring at 79½c in store; 20,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 800 bu Rejected at the in store. Sales by sample were as follows: 1,000 bu mixed Winter at 81 3-10 on track; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c on track; 1000 bu Club at 82c del; 700 bu do at 80c on track.

CORN.—Received, 19,675 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—700 bu Yellow at Stonestreet; 2000 bu Mixed at 37½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 37¾c in store; 459 bags do at 35c on track.

OATS.—Receipts, 3,297 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 26@26c for sales on track.

RYE.—Received, 380 bu. Market dull. Sales 21 bags at 46c on track; 100 bags do at 45c on track.

BARLEY.—Received, 2,931 bu. Market steady. Sales 400 bags No 1 at 47c del, 700 bu do at 46c on track, 200 bu do at 45c on track.

SEEDS.—Received, 7,150 lbs. Timothy Seed in good demand and firm. Sales 25 bags prime at $2.00; 10 bags do at $2.05; 25 bags good at $2.00; 10 bags common at $2.20. Clover neglected. Sales by sample were as follows:

HIGHWINES.—Received, 199 brls. Market dull. Sales 137 brls at 16c.

ALCOHOL.—Nominal at 21@22c 9 gal.

MESS PORK.—Nominal at $16.00@16.25.

CUT MEATS.—250 pcs Green Sides at 7¾c packed.

LARD.—Quiet. Sales 50 tcs city rendered Lard at 9½c; 50 brls and 13 kegs country Leaf at 9¾c.

TALLOW.—2 brls good country at 6½c.

HIDES.—Received, 38,000 lbs. Market dull and heavy. Green, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 5¾@6c; Dry Flint, 13@13½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—2 tons choice Eastern Apples at 4½c; 1¾ tons do at 4c.

BEANS.—Sales in bulk at 50c.

BUTTER.—Market dull. Sales 150 firkins fair at 10c. Dairy 12@14c.

EGGS.—Sales, 146 bbls.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, $1.75@2.00 ₰ doz; Turkeys, 7½@8c ₰ lb.

POTATOES.—Market inactive because of the cold weather. Prime Neshannocks in request at 18@20c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Received, 332. Market quiet. Sales were:—

10 Hogs averaging 220 lbs at	$5.20
50 " at $5.00@5.12½, dividing on 300 lbs.	
50 " at $5.00@5.20, " 200 lbs.	

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Stroman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R. Market reported by W. ALTMAN STROMAN, expressly for the TRIBUNE, week ending Monday, Feb. 18, 1861:

Stock received for week..... 693 Cattle
" " " ..... 506 Sheep
" " " ..... 572 Hogs

Total 1098

SHIPPED VIA S. C. R. R. TO NEW YORK.

W. Kingsbury	19 Cattle.
J. Rickwood	50 "
M. Dalton	50 "
B. Spencer	50 "
D. Goudgeon	20 "
N. Morris	50 "
Kelley & M	40 "
A. Smith	61 "
D. G. Drummond	95 "
H. Miller	37 "
Total	475

Owing to the light receipts, good shipping cattle were in greater demand at the close of the market, than at any previous time during the week, at prices ranging as follows. Hogs dull and slow of sale.

Good working cattle in demand. Several Eastern men in the market, waiting for arrivals. They meet with ready sale at $100@120 per yoke of oxen.

Below we give a few of the sales, average weights, &c.:

18 Cattle, averaging	1079 lbs, at	$3 00
12 " "	1160 "	2.60
22 " "	1300 "	3.00
13 " "	1173 "	3.00
13 " "	1030 "	3.50
13 " "	1230 "	3.00
13 " "	1230 "	3.12½
20 " "	1370 "	3.12½
20 " "	1370 "	3.25
91 " "	1230 "	2.50
1 " "	1300 "	2.50
31 Hogs, "	205 "	4.50
6 " "	215 "	4.60
6 " "	205 "	4.50
6 " "	215 "	4.37½
40 Sheep, "	115 "	4.10
110 " "	100 "	4.00
1 " "	117 "	3.50
1 " "	90 "	4.00

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Flour may be quoted 5@10c better, but demand both for export and home trade very active. Sales 12,000 bbls at $4.10@4.60 for superfine western; $4.15@4.60 for extra state; $4.30@4.60 for double extra. $4.15@4.20 for superfine western; $3.80@3.90 for common to medium extra western; $3.45@3.60 for common to medium extra state; $4.05@4.10 for trade brands do. Market closing heavy. Canadian flour dull and nominal at $4.30@4.60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.60@4.00 for extra state. Corn meal dull and nominal. Wheat 1@2c better, with fair inquiry; sales 40,000